

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 808.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1861.

PRICE (UNSTAMPED... 5d.  
STAMPED... 6d.)

**THE ANNUAL SOIREE of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL.** will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1st, at the WHITTINGTON CLUB, ARUNDEL-STREET, STRAND (near St. Clement Dane's Church.)

THOMAS BARNES, Esq., M.P., will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by J. Stansfeld, Esq., M.P., Rev. W. Brook, Rev. Samuel Martin, E. Miall, Esq., Rev. J. Pillans, and the Rev. C. Williams, of Accrington. Tea will be on table at Six o'clock. Cards of admission, 1s. 6d., or to admit a Lady and Gentleman 2s. 6d.; may be had of Mr. Tresidder, 17, Ave Maria-lane; Mr. Gooch, 55, King William-street, City; Mr. Hoppe, 3, Bishopsgate-street-without; Mr. Stow, Camberwell-green; Mr. Barnard, 339, Oxford-street; Mead and Powell, 101, High-street, Whitechapel; and at the Offices.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

**SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL.**

The Treasurer's Account for the year 1860-61 will close on Saturday, the 23rd inst., before which date it is requested that all subscriptions to appear in the next Report may be remitted in favour of WM. EDWARDS, Esq.

Subscribers of not less than half-a-guinea a-year receive the LIBERATOR monthly.

The ANNUAL SOIREE will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1st, at the WHITTINGTON CLUB.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London.

**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited).**

The great success which has attended the new ENTERTAINMENTS at this Institution, has induced the Managing Director to make arrangements for continuing the popular and amusing subjects with which Mr. Frederick Chatterton and Mr. George Bushland have delighted crowded audiences during Easter. The inspiring sweep of Mr. Frederick Chatterton on his powerful harp, and the satirical humour of Mr. George Bushland, form a contrast that few musical entertainments of this description can equal. "Discovering Views and other Exhibitions as usual." Open Morning and Evening. Admission, 1s.; Children, half-price.

JOHN S. PHENE, Managing Director.  
305, Regent-street.

**THE 188th MAY-DAY LECTURE** will be delivered at STEPNEY MEETING, SPRING GARDEN-PLACE, STEPNEY, on WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1861, by the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, M.A.

Subject—"The May-day Lecture: its History and Lessons." Service to commence at half-past Six p.m.

**OPEN-AIR SERVICES in LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.**

The Rev. R. G. HARPER, Minister of Fetter-lane Congregational Chapel, will (D.V.) PREACH in the OPEN-AIR in LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS East Side (nearly opposite Lincoln's Inn-gate) on every LORD'S-DAY during the summer, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, commencing on next Sunday, the 21st inst.

Thus saith our Lord Jesus:—"Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind."—"Go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled."

**THE VOTE by BALLOT SOCIETY.**

MEMBERS—all Subscribers of One Shilling and upwards yearly. Friends are requested to agitate in the provinces. Applications for Petitions, Tracts, and Lectures, to be sent to the undersigned, by whom Subscriptions will be received. JOHN F. BONTEMS, Honorary Secretary. Offices—5, Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C.

**THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.**

The Committee have much pleasure in announcing the following Arrangements for the Sixty-second Anniversary:— WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1, 1861, a SERMON will be preached at the Parish Church of ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHAPSIDE, by the Rev. J. C. RYLE, B.A., Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk.—Divine Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 2, a SERMON will be preached at SURREY CHAPEL, by the Rev. JAMES SPENCE, D.D., Pastor of the Congregational Church at the Poultry.—Divine Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 3, the PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL: the Chair will be taken at Half-past Six o'clock by JOSEPH PEASE, Esq., of Darlington.

Tickets for the Meeting may be had at the Depositories, 56, Paternoster-row, and 161, Piccadilly.

**BRITISH SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL AMONG the JEWS, 1, CRES-CENT-PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, E.C.**

The EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of Subscribers and Friends will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 20.

The Chair to be taken by the Hon. WM. ASHLEY, at Six o'clock precisely.

The Rev. Hugh Allen, D.D.; J. D. Brocklehurst; John Edmond, D.D.; E. H. Herschell; H. Mayer, D.D.; and George Smith, will deliver addresses, and other ministers will take part in the meeting.

No Tickets will be required.

**PERSONS VISITING LONDON** will find excellent ACCOMMODATION at SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 37, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY. Beds, 1s. 6d.; Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s.

TO AUTHORS OF EDUCATIONAL WORKS, TEACHERS, AND OTHERS.

**MESSRS. JAMES HOGG and SONS** having acquired the Copyright of Mr. Edward Hughes's "GRADUATED SERIES of ADVANCED READING LESSON-BOOKS" (in Four Volumes), beg to announce that they intend to republish them in the original as well as in an improved form, and to develop the method of which this Series was the first, and is still the most thorough, embodiment, by the issue of other works on such subjects as are peculiarly susceptible of a "graduated" treatment.

Their intention is to mature the enterprise in a manner at once homogenous and worthy of the eminent men whose combined contributions have in these Volumes laid the basis of a VALUABLE EDUCATIONAL SERIES. Books will be introduced on several special branches of knowledge, framed on a simple or progressive plan, so as to extend the range of subjects in a novel and useful manner. This aim will be to carry out in its integrity the spirit of the original design, modified and improved to some extent according to the dictates of time and experience, and to present a Comprehensive Series of ELEMENTARY and ADVANCED School Books, possessing distinctive features well adapted to the requirements of sound education.

With this view, the Publishers invite Communications from Authors and those engaged in the work of Tuition. They are ready to consider:—

1. Offers from competent persons, of literary assistance in the execution of Works already planned.
2. Plans of Educational Works.
3. Finished MSS., or Copyrights of Published Educational Works likely to be suitable in their present state, or in an adapted form.

London: 9, St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet-street, E.C.  
April 18, 1861.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL, near Hampstead.**

Instituted May 16, 1758, for Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from any part of the kingdom.

PATRON:—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

A GENERAL COURT of the GOVERNORS will be held on FRIDAY, the 20th of April next, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE, to receive the Annual Report from the General Committee, and to consider the following recommendations therein, viz.:—That in future there be Two Elections but only one Meeting of the Governors in each year—that in April; that the Elections be in April and October, and that the Auditors be appointed at the Annual Meeting; to choose the several officers for the year ensuing; and to elect Thirty Children—Twenty Boys and Ten Girls.

The Chair will be taken immediately after the general business has been disposed of, and the Poll will be closed at Two precisely, after which hour no votes can be received. The result will be declared at Four o'clock.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.  
Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.,  
March 18, 1861.

Annual Subscription for One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, 17. 1s. Life Donation for One Vote, 5s. 5s.; for Two Votes, 10l. 10s. The votes increasing in proportion to the contribution. Persons Subscribing on the day of Election will be entitled to vote on that occasion.

**THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY,** for the Care and Education of the Idiot and Imbecile, especially in the earlier periods of life.

The next SPRING ELECTION and ANNUAL MEETING of this Charity will occur TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, to receive the Domestic and Financial Reports, and for the purpose of ELECTING TWENTY CHILDREN, viz.: FIVE for Life, and FIFTEEN for the ordinary period of Five Years, from a List of 174 Candidates.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff ABBISS in the Chair. The Meeting will commence at Eleven o'clock, and the Poll will close at Two precisely.

The Board request a perusal of the last Report, and of a pamphlet by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., entitled, "A Visit to Earlswood," which may be had gratuitously on application at the Office, where information will be cheerfully supplied, and Contributions thankfully received, by the Secretary, Mr. Wm. Nicholas, to whom all orders should be made payable.

**BANKERS.**  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Princess-street, City.  
JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous  
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.  
Office, 29, Poultry, E.C., April, 1861.

**THE NATIONAL ART UNION.**

Licensed by the Board of Trade.  
PRESIDENT—His Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON.

SUBSCRIPTION—FIVE SHILLINGS.  
HEAD OFFICE, 30, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.  
(Opposite the Electric Telegraph Station.)

A Subscription of Five Shillings constitutes Membership for One Year, entitling to One Chance in obtaining a Painting or other Work of Art at the Annual Meeting of the Society.

No engraving will be distributed amongst the members, but the Whole Amount of Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary expenses of Management, and such a sum annually as the Council may from time to time consider expedient for the purpose of forming a Reserve Fund, will be expended on Works of Art.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Secretary.  
CHARLES JAMES ROWE, Assistant-Secretary.

N.B.—The Drawing for Prizes will positively take place on the 30th of May.  
City Branch, 56, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

**COLONY of NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.**

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 800 families in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

A large block of land will shortly be ready for allotment (in forty-acre sections) under the Free Grant regulations. Lower rates of passage, superior accommodation on board, correct information as to the country, an agricultural instructor appointed, a register kept of servants wanted, and other advantages.

A minister, doctor, and schoolmaster will accompany the party; and a fund be provided toward their passage expenses and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "The Secretary of the National Association for promoting Special Settlements in New Zealand, 21, Waterloo-street, Birmingham."

**TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,** a respectable YOUNG MAN as JUNIOR HAND. Apply to F. A. Carter, Northampton.

**TO DRAPERS.—A respectable YOUNG PERSON** wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as SALES-WOMAN. Two years' references. For particulars, apply, S. S., Post-office, Royston.

**WANTED, IMPROVERS to the DRESS-MAKING.** Apply, M. B., 62, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

**TO DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED,** a First-class Hand, of good address. A perfect fit indispensable. Also, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPEY, where a first-class trade is done. Premium required. Address, Fred. Winter, Stratford-on-Avon.

**TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.** WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, of an experienced also an APPRENTICE. A Wesleyan preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to J. Thompson, Narrow Bridge-street, Peterborough.

**TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.**—A YOUNG MAN, of business habits, aged Twenty-six, wishes to obtain a SITUATION in the Country. Has had ten years' country and London experience. Good character from the employer he has just left. Will make himself generally useful. A permanent situation more object than a high salary. Letters directed M. B., 15, Cornwall-road, Lambeth, London, will meet with prompt reply.

**WANTED, in the TEA TRADE, a YOUNG MAN** of Christian principles to take charge of Retail Counter. Must write a good hand, and be able to give unexceptionable references. Apply, if by letter, stating age, salary, and general capabilities, to Mr. Dakin, Messrs. Dakin and Co., 7, Davy-place, Norwich.

**GURNER'S COMMERCIAL and PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 24, THAVES-INN, HOLBORN-HILL, LONDON, E.C.** Bed and Breakfast, 3s.; Plain Tea, 1s.; Attendance per day, 6d. A Private Room for Ministers free.

**HAMPDEN CHAPEL, GROVE-STREET, HACKNEY.**

For SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, this substantial and comparatively newly erected Place of Worship, capable of accommodating 750 persons, with power of increase by the addition of two side Galleries. The neighbourhood is highly respectable and rapidly increasing. Held on lease for Sixty-six years, at a ground rent of 20l.

For Price and Particulars apply to Messrs. Jenkinson, Sweeting, and Jenkinson, 7, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; Henry Baker, Esq., Kilburn; and John Webb, Esq., 25, Park-road, Dalston.

**TO PRINTERS.—A SHARE** in an old-established COUNTRY OFFICE, may be PURCHASED by a thoroughly Practical PRINTER, with a capital of about 500l. The Office is principally Jobbing, and in full operation, with a first-class mercantile connexion, and having the support of an extensive Bookselling and Stationery Establishment adjoining. A genteel Residence is attached to the premises for the occupation of the party treating. Address, by letter only, to W. W., care of Messrs. Bealey and Co., Typefounders, Fann-street, Aldersgate, London.

**COALS.—Best Sunderland, 25s., Newcastle or Hartlepool, 24s.; best Silkestone, 23s.; Coke, per chaldron, 16s.** B. HILBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's Park. Chief Offices: 109 and 206, Tottenham-court-road.

**COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 26s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Fimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.**

**BEST COALS, 26s.—GAMMAN, SOLE** CARTER, solicits orders for the best Heston's screened, at 25s.; good No. 2s. at 24s.; and Lullington at 22s. Stone House Wharf, Ra'cliff, E.; and 11 King's-road, Hackney, N.E.



**LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.**

The Misses MIALI wish to inform their Friends that they will remove at Midsummer to Lansdowne House, London-road. The House is calculated to contribute largely to the health and comfort of their Pupils, being situated in the immediate vicinity of the race-course, one of the highest localities of the town.

References: Rev. J. P. Miall, Leicester; John Kerahaw, Esq., Glossop, Derbyshire; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., The Firs, Norwood.

Terms and full particulars on application.

**EUGENIE COLLEGE for LADIES, CENTRAL-HILL, UPPER NORWOOD.**

Five minutes' walk from the Crystal Palace, to which building the Pupils have free access daily for study and recreation.

PRINCIPAL—Mrs. C. G. ROWE,

Assisted by the Rev. C. G. Rowe, and eminent Professors.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.**

Conducted by Mr. VERNEY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

**HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.**

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Duxsey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vines, Birmingham; Rev. P. Corradini, Linton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., Leicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

**CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.**

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID. There are at present upwards of two hundred pensioners on the funds, but it is the anxious desire of the Committee to raise this number to one thousand before the close of 1861. There are several thousands of utterly destitute blind persons in this country, who, from other afflictions in addition to their blindness, or from having lost their sight late in life, are quite unable to earn their daily bread; it is on behalf of such as these the Society asks for HELP.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of Half-a-Crown per week, or by temporary relief of 2s. or 2s. 6d. per month, until they can be placed permanently on the 2s. 6d. per week list, which is accomplished by rotation. The Society is desirous of extending relief, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—BLINDNESS and WANT.

A SUBSCRIBER of One Guinea per annum has the privilege of nominating a pensioner, who will be immediately placed on the funds, if found to be a proper object of relief.

A DONATION of Ten Guineas constitutes a LIFE SUBSCRIBER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches, or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street, President of the East London Auxiliary; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, President of the West Society.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS of a Guinea and upwards will be acknowledged monthly in the "Nonconformist," and also in the "Times."

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.; Mr. Clark, 13A, John-street, Stepney, E.; Mr. Watson, 3, Bartholomew lane, E.C.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES.**

Established 1852.

Deposits received at Five per Cent. Interest. Forms for Opening Accounts forwarded on application to the Manager, R. G. PEACOCK, Eccleston Hall, Elizabeth-street, South, Pimlico.

**DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.**

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods; or, according to the amount, at from Seven to Thirty days' notice. Three per Cent. at Call.

5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

**STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

CHIEF OFFICE—48, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES: Thomas Farmer, Esq., G. Smith, LL.D., F.A.S. William Betts, Esq., Frederic Mildred, Esq., William Skinner, Esq.

The Directors have much pleasure in reporting that the new business of the Society for the year 1860 is as follows:—

Policies issued	908
Sums assured	£336,990 0 0
Annual Premiums	11,813 15 9

By order, JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

**ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,**

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS! ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

John Gover, Esq., Chairman.  
R. J. Millar, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
Benham, Aug., Esq.  
Bennett, C., Esq.  
Bunnell, P., Esq.  
Burge, G. W., Esq.  
Burton, J. R., Esq.  
Gardiner, B. W., Esq.  
Groser, W., Esq.  
Lewis, G. C., Esq.  
Pratt, Daniel, Esq.  
Sanders, J., Esq.

AUDITORS.

Adams, C. J., Esq.  
BANKERS.—Union Bank of London, Temple-bar.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

PHYSICIAN.—Dr. E. Headlam, Greenhow.

SURGEON.—John Mann, Esq.

This Company was established January, 1847, for the purpose of extending the various benefits of Life Assurance to all classes, on the most advantageous terms.

The progress which the Company has made will be seen by the following statistics:—

Accumulated Fund	£193,000
Annual Income	63,176
Death Claims Paid	116,282
Profits Declared	103,348

Active and influential Agents will be appointed in unrepresented places, upon application to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.**

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c. Established December, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

John Bradbury, Esq.  
Thomas Castle, Esq.  
Richard Fall, Esq.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P.  
Charles Good, Esq.  
Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.  
Charles Reed, Esq., F.R.S.  
Robert Sheppard, Esq.  
Jonathan Thorp, Esq.  
Charles Whetham, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR.

Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.

Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1860:—

Number of policies issued during the year	938
Assuring the sum of	£461,231 1 10
Producing an annual income of	16,063 15 7
Making the Total annual income, after deducting £50,112, annual abatement in premium	208,251 10 0
Total number of policies issued	23,573
Amount paid in claims by the decease of members, from the commencement of the institution in December, 1835	1,034,368 5 4
Amount of accumulated fund	1,898,895 14 11

The effect of the successful operation of the society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus was	£23,074 11 5
" 5 years " 1847 "	58,122 8 3
" 5 years " 1852 "	232,081 18 4
" 5 years " 1857 "	345,034 8 11

The next division of profit will be made up to the 29th November, 1862. Policies effected prior to that date, if subsisting at the time of division, will participate in such profit for the time they may have been in force.

The prospectus, with the last report of the directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 98 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of April are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

March, 1861.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

**MONEY UPON MORTGAGE OR OTHERWISE.**

£183,000 at a reasonable rate of Interest in different Sums for a term of years to be agreed upon. Also some SMALLER SUMS upon approved Personal Securities, Farming Stock, Post Office Bonds, Bills of Sale, Deposit of Deeds, Machinery; or Money Advanced upon the Personal Security of Noblemen, Clergymen, Gentlemen, Officers in the Army and Navy, or responsible Tradesmen.

Apply to Mr. Chambers, Solicitor, Percy Chambers, Percy-street, Bedford-square, London.

N.B.—None but Principals or their Solicitors treated with.

**PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at**

MOORE and MOORE'S 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first class Pianos of rare excellence: possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

**HARMONIUMS**, one guinea, Pianofortes, one guinea and a half, per quarter's hire. The above Instruments are by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Alexandre, Debain, and others; or may be selected direct from the establishments of the first makers. Families residing in the country are strongly advised to hire, with option of purchase. Worn pianos entirely renovated in tone and touch, for two guineas. This charge includes covering the hammers with patent felt.

RUDD and Co., Manufacturers of the Fifty-five Guinea Prize Medal Pianoforte, Boulevard des Buttes, Chaumont, Paris, and 74, Dean-street, Soho-square, London. Established 1839.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN LONDON.

PIANO-FORTES, TWENTY-ONE GUINEAS.

**WILLIAM SPRAGUE** is now Manufacturing a very Elegant and Superior PIANO-FORTE, 6½ Octaves, of the best seasoned materials, and warranted to keep well in Tune in all Climates, for the moderate price of Twenty-one Guineas, net. These Instruments have been highly approved by the Profession and first-rate judges, both in reference to the beauty of their appearance and their sweetness and brilliancy of tone.

Farmer's Instructions for the Piano-Forte, price 4s. A splendid Assortment of HARMONIUMS, of every description, in Oak Cases, from Six to Thirty-four Guineas; in Mahogany, Seven to Eighteen Guineas; in Rosewood, Thirteen to Forty-five Guineas.

Wm. Sprague, Manufacturer, 7, Finsbury-pavement, London.

**TO LADIES.—Our New SHOW-ROOMS are**

now Open with the Largest Stock in the WORLD of Spring and Summer Horse-hair Crinoline Petticoats, Paris and American Watch-spring Jupons, with every novelty in front; fastening Elastic Coutil Stays and Bodices.

Ladies' French Muslin and Lace-upons . . . 3s. 6d. to 12s.  
Paris and American Watch-spring Skeleton Petticoats, the lightest and best; for summer wear, with ten to one hundred springs . . . 6s. 6d. to 31s.  
Horsehair Crinoline, Corded, Damask, Gored, Tucked, Flounced, and Fitted Petticoats . . . 8s. 6d. to 40s.  
Ladies' Front-fastening Elastic Bodices . . . 2s. 11d. to 12s.  
Gerrhan, Belgium, and Paris Wove Corsets . . . 3s. 6d. to 21s.  
Self-adjusting Front-fastening Stays . . . 4s. 6d. to 25s.  
Self-lacing Family and Nursing Stays . . . 8s. 6d. to 30s.  
Elastic Family Belts, &c. . . 6d. to 30s.

A large variety of Young Ladies' Front-fastening Stays, Bodices, Petticoats, &c., of every description. Engravings of the above Post-free.

Address, WILLIAM CARTER and Co.,

22, Ludgate-street, Two doors from St. Paul's, London, E.C.

**THE GREAT REALITY OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT**

is evidenced by the extraordinary and increasing excitement now prevailing amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects respecting

**HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT**

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 808.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### WHAT'S YOURS IS MINE—AND WHAT'S MINE IS MY OWN.

THE House of Commons avenges itself for being obliged to support the abolition of Church-rates by rejecting every other ecclesiastical concession. Some measures it hands over to be smothered by the Lords; some it clutches with its own hands, and strangles. Between the two Houses, every proposal the tendency of which is to put Nonconformists into possession of civil rights equal to those enjoyed by Conformists, is certain of being negatived. On Wednesday last, Mr. Dillwyn's Charity Trustees Bill was thrown out, and Mr. Milnes' Marriage Amendment Bill was formally condemned. We suppose Sir Morton Peto's Burial Bill will be the next victim to the ecclesiastical conservatism of the Commons, and Sir J. Trelawny's Church-rates Abolition Bill will, no doubt, be decisively rejected by the Lords.

Be it so! We submit without reluctance, and bide our time. We are quite satisfied as to what must be the ultimate issue, and we can afford to wait. We can also take with composure any amount of present abuse, for we know that the tongue wags most clamorously and lawlessly when the heart begins to faint. Let the Cecils have their turn while they may; the day of the Cecils, happily, is not everlasting. We can bear their taunts as they look over the wall of their fortress; for we know though the siege be protracted, it will have an end, and that, too, very humbling to Cecil pride. We are not going to return railing for railing. We calmly commit our cause to the operation of those laws of Divine Providence which go on ceaselessly working, without being turned aside a hair's breadth by the boastful words of self-confident lordlings. The moon will come to its full, though every dog in the universe should howl its dissatisfaction.

The great question at issue needs only to be stated clearly in order to convince all observant and intelligent men what will be its eventual solution. In religious opinion this nation is divided into two great sections, not far from equality in point of numbers. To one of these sections tradition, Parliament, and, until lately, public opinion have assigned the exclusive use and enjoyment, for ecclesiastical ends, of whatever the nation has thought fit to appropriate to religious uses—churches, endowments, grammar-schools, churchyards, legal precedence, and what not. The other of these sections, already comprising a full moiety of the middle-class, rapidly increasing in wealth, intelligence, and political power, and strengthened by intestine divisions in the National Church, and by the utter indifference, often verging to hostility, of the working-men towards that institution, is beginning to lay claim to an equal participation in all that the State has to give. That which fairly belongs to the whole State, belongs exclusively to no party in the State. Circumstances have hitherto given one party a monopoly, and they claim to retain it

as an indefeasible right. Every effort of the excluded party to obtain an approach to equality is treated as a trespass upon private rights. "We find ourselves possessed of all that portion of the nation's property, power, and privilege, which it has been the nation's policy to devote to religious purposes"—such is the spirit of their reply to all complainants—"and we mean to keep it to ourselves. Your proposal to share any part of it with us is insolent aggression upon our rights. We have given you something to quiet you, and you are unprincipled enough to ask for more. We do not meddle with your position—why should you meddle with ours? May not a Church do what she will with her own? Be thankful for what we have allowed you, and leave us in undisturbed enjoyment of what is indisputably ours. We will resist your dictation to the uttermost—we will not suffer you to spoil and rob us of what belongs to us. And since small things will not content you, you shall have nothing at all—not even release from 'the bridle' we have put upon your consciences."

Now there are two fundamental mistakes running through this mode of putting the case, which, however successful just now, cannot be successful for ever. The first is, that we are making our suit to the Church; and the second is, that what we ask for, belongs to the Church. This actual truth, however, is, that our application is made, as subjects of the State, to the State alone; and that we demand nothing but what the State has a right, and is bound in justice, to give. The church edifices, the parochial burial grounds, the glebes, endowments, and rent-charges, the universities and grammar-schools, and every legal privilege and power, are the property, not of a section of the people, but of the whole people. The fee-simple of all is in the nation, as such, although, for the present, the exclusive use of them is granted to such as accept the articles and formularies prescribed by existing laws. They are as much ours *de jure* as they are the present Church of England's—the *de facto* occupation of them does not change the ownership. Now, such applications as we see fit to make, we choose to make to the owner, not to the occupier. In reality, we are part owners ourselves, excluded from any usufruct of the property which is common to all; and what we ask of the State which we help to make, and which we rateably support, is that it so reconstruct its policy as to admit us to an equitable share of what is as much ours as their's who exclusively enjoy it. This is our claim, not upon the Church, but upon the legislature. This is the doctrine we shall incessantly assert and enforce—and not all the obstructiveness of the present House of Commons, nor all the abusive outcries of the supporters of the Establishment, will induce us to avert a hand's breadth from our just demand.

We know very well—we have known from the outset—that the monopoly will not be surrendered on the first or the second summons. But we also know that no monopoly, not even the existing ecclesiastical one, can stand its ground in this country against persevering assault. One half the people of these realms, and that not the least active and intelligent half, are not very likely to consent to their own perpetual exclusion from what belongs to the whole people of the kingdom. For awhile, they may be kept quiet by delusive misrepresentations—and some of them may submit to be bullied out of their rights as subjects of the realm. But where there is free speech and a free press, no exclusive privilege which is not obviously necessary to the well being of the people, can hope to stand. Why the clergy of one denomination should have a paramount right to officiate in our parochial churchyards, or churches—why the members of the same denomination should appropriate to themselves the government and benefits of our ancient educational foundations—why Nonconformists should be taxed for the accommodation of Conformists—and why they should be chained down by solemn declarations, upon taking office, that they

will not seek to disturb the existing monopoly—may, perhaps, be shown by throwing upon these and similar questions the light of some general principles of sound policy. It is for the advocates of these invidious distinctions to demonstrate those principles if they can. But we forewarn them that they will not succeed by arrogating to themselves, as an exclusive right, what is the common property of the whole people, or by attempting, with bare-faced effrontery, to convert an ancient tenancy into a freehold. The Church and all that belongs to it is as much ours, who dissent from it, as theirs, who conform to it. No doubt, in the final distribution of the property, or, more properly, in the application of it to purposes in the benefits of which all can share, equity and considerate feeling will allot to Conformists a good deal of what they now enjoy. But it is preposterous to suppose that what was meant for a people can much longer be given to a sect. The House of Commons is raising the question on the broadest issue. We are by no means dissatisfied that they should drive us to this. It is for them to convince themselves that they are wise in their generation.

### A CLERGYMAN ON THE CHURCH PROPERTY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Some of your readers have, perhaps, seen an outspoken letter on "The present state of the Church," addressed to Lord Ebury, by the Rev. Christopher Nevile, of Bawtry, a clergyman of the Establishment; and they, I have no doubt, will read with interest the correspondence with that gentleman, which, with his permission, I forward to you for publication. Those who have not read the pamphlet will be likely to do so, after seeing the accompanying letters.

As the *patron* of two livings, the writer is one whose worldly stake in the Establishment is greater than that of most of his clerical brethren; and, on that account, there is the more to be admired in the calm and Christian way in which he can discuss proposed changes which others wildly denounce as "confiscation," "sacrilege," and the like.

Your obedient servant,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

London, April 21.

TO THE REV. N. T. LANGE, LONDON.

Rev. Sir,—I see in the *Times* that communications on the subject of opposition to Church-rates are to be addressed to you. I send you a pamphlet, which will prove to any of your party who read it, that I advocate a pretty stiff reform in the Established Church.

A majority of 15 in such a struggle as the last division shows a pretty equal division of parties on this subject. I am an incumbent of two family livings, and also a landowner. Under these circumstances I declined to promote the petition against the abolition of Church-rates, even amongst my own tenants. I think, therefore, my impartiality, at all events, deserves a little information.

There can be no question whatever about the Church endowments, and the churches themselves, being national property, in *fact* and *reality*. The nation at large have already exercised entire power over them. I wish to ask how you reconcile the national, or parochial, claim upon, or *right* in, churches, which would be kept in repair by the voluntary contributions of particular parties?

In the address signed by Mr. Scholefield, you say exemption to objectors would be delusive, on account of the influence of landlords.

But in reality the landowner pays all rates of every kind. If my land is worth 20s. an acre, Church-rates being, on an average, 1s. an acre, it is clearly worth a guinea upon the abolition of Church-rates.

It has been confidently stated that the right of conscience is not the chief motive with the Church-rate abolitionists: I am sure the small payment is not.

The separation of Church and State is affirmed to be the ultimate end in the struggle. If this is the case, I shall be very glad to be informed what the abolitionists propose to do with the Church endowments and the Churches themselves? What, in fact, would become of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, and York Minster?

I am sincerely desirous that justice and expediency

\* Published by Ridgway.

should be followed, and I am quite willing to trust to Providence for the consequences.

If these questions are answered, I wish to know whether the reply is to be considered confidential or not.

Your obedient servant,  
CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE.  
Wiseton, Bawtry, March 26, 1861.

TO THE REV. CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE, BAWTRY.

Sir,—I have been requested by the Rev. N. T. Langridge to reply to a letter addressed to him by you, but relating to matters belonging to the "Liberation Society," rather than to the Church-rate Abolition Committee.

The duty is rendered agreeable by the spirit of your communication, the candour and moderation of which contrast favourably with the virulence of some who have lately written or spoken on the subject. It affords me equal pleasure to recognise the courage displayed in the pamphlet which accompanied your letter. Whatever doubts may be entertained as to the adequacy of the remedies you suggest, there can be none as to the fidelity with which you have laid bare some of the evils inflicted on the Church, of which you are a minister, by the laws which govern it as a National Establishment.

1. Frankly admitting that both the parish churches and the endowments connected with them belong to the nation, you inquire how, on that principle, the repair of the fabrics can be equitably devolved on Episcopalians, instead of on the community at large?

In reply, I submit for your consideration that, the ownership of the property being in the State, and the exclusive tenancy of it being conceded, for an indefinite time, to the Episcopalian body, the State is fairly entitled to require that which would be equivalent in its operation to a repairing clause in an ordinary lease. The parish churches must be worth a considerable sum in the way of annual rental; but the present occupants hold them rent free, and, while they do so, the obligation to preserve them from decay is surely neither onerous nor unjust.

It is sometimes objected, that Dissenters avail themselves of the churches for marriages, and of the churchyards for burials; but the objectors lose sight of the fact that, not only do Dissenters on such occasions pay the customary fee, but, in common with the rest of their fellow-countrymen, they have a claim on the services of the Church in virtue of the national endowments by which its clergy are supported. Nevertheless, with regard to the churchyards, I believe I express the feelings of most of the opponents of Church-rates in saying that, when the right of officiating at interments is no longer confined to the clergy of the Establishment, there will be no desire to impose on Churchmen exclusively the duty of keeping the churchyards in a condition befitting the resting-places of the dead.

2. Were it needful, I could furnish ample proof that in the small towns and rural parishes the undue influence exerted by landlords, clergymen, and others blights many who object to Church-rates to remain silent, or to vote in opposition to their convictions. The same spirit will be likely to induce those who attach importance to the principle of a Church-rate to prevent as far as possible the exercise of that right of exemption which the supporters of the impost are now generally prepared to concede. Will not the refusal of payment by one parishioner necessarily increase the amount required from his neighbour, and will not that operate as an inducement to those who pay to exert themselves to diminish the number of those who decline payment?

You assume that the landlord has no interest in coercing his tenant, because the rate in reality falls upon himself; but the assumption is based on a statement the accuracy of which I am unable to admit. All the legal arrangements involved in the levying of Church-rates pre-suppose that the incidence of the burden is upon the tenant. The occupiers, and not the proprietors, are called together to decide on the making of a rate—to regulate its amount—to determine how it shall be expended, and to receive an account of its appropriation. Is it in harmony with the spirit of the constitution that one class should have the power to impose, and to expend, a tax, the payment of which will fall upon another class?

Even if your view of the case were correct, the position of the question would be affected only to this extent, that it would be a landlord's instead of a tenant's grievance. For if, as you assert, you now let your land for less than you could obtain for it were these rates abolished, you suffer loss to the amount of the rent which you forego. But competent legal authorities have declared that Church-rates are "not laid upon the lands, but only upon the persons in respect of the lands which they occupy," (*Prideaux*)—and that they are really "in the nature of a poll-tax" (*Dr. Lushington*).

As a matter of fact, Church-rates are too small in amount, too fluctuating, and too uncertain as regards their continuance, to make any appreciable difference in rental. Purchasers and tenants, therefore, do not, as a rule, include them in their calculations in the same way as they do the land-tax, a rate-charge, or other fixed charges, upon property; and I will hazard the prediction that the passing of Sir John Trelawny's bill will not be followed by that addition to your rent-roll on which you speculatively calculate.

I do so on the strength of what has happened already. Church-rate abolition has been going on for more than a quarter of a century. In 1827, Church-rates produced 519,307*l.*, while in the seven years ending 1858, they averaged but 263,709*l.* a-year. Has the sum of 255,598*l.* thus lost to the Church found its way into the pockets of the landlords? Is there any appreciable difference between the range of rental in the parishes where rates are still levied, and in those in which they have been extinguished?

3. It may occasion you some surprise to learn that the Liberation Society has not as yet prepared any scheme for the disposal of the Church property which it wishes to see applied to secular uses.

Had its members been actuated by the motives sometimes ascribed to them, there probably would not have been the reserve which has led to your inquiry. But they attach far less importance to the secularisation of the ecclesiastical revenues of the country than the present possessors do to the retention of them. It is one of the changes necessarily involved in separating the Church from the State, and therefore it has a place in the Society's programme; but until the principle is issued

has been generally admitted a discussion of details is regarded as premature. The question is one which, it is considered, may properly be left for decision to the wisdom of Parliament, and to the public opinion of the period in which it must be practically dealt with.

There are, however, certain points on which I can give you assurances of the most emphatic kind.

The design of disestablishing the Church of England has not been conceived from a desire to appropriate to the religious purposes of Nonconformists any portion of the endowments now in the hands of Episcopalians.

The conservation of our abbeys and cathedrals, and of other ecclesiastical edifices, which are objects of pride and of pleasure to Dissenters, no less than to Churchmen, would be as scrupulously cared for by the former as by the latter, while those buildings might easily be made to serve purposes of higher general utility than they do under the existing system.

The members of the Liberation Society are solicitous that all the measures involved in the legislative adoption of their principles should be framed in a thoroughly liberal, and in a strictly equitable spirit. They would respect vested rights—would protect all existing life-interests, and would compensate all by whom compensation could fairly be claimed. That some of the most prominent of their number are publicly pledged to such a policy you will find by reference to the second of two lectures delivered by Mr. Miall,\* a copy of which I have pleasure in forwarding to you. The plan which Mr. Miall has there sketched is, indeed, one one for which he alone is responsible, but it will serve as an illustration of the feelings which influence those who have of late been so recklessly assailed by the supporters of the Church Establishment.

Great as is the length at which I have addressed you, I cannot conclude without expressing my admiration of your declared willingness that in this matter the claims of justice should be satisfied, and that the consequences should be left in the hands of the Almighty.

I rejoice at indications that such feelings are spreading among the members of your body, since they afford ground for believing that, though time may elapse before the views of the Liberation Society are generally accepted by Episcopalians, there will be a greater disposition than now prevails to admit that those views may be held without any hostility either to themselves or to religion.

You are at liberty to make public use of this communication, and I assume that you will have no objection to the publication of your letter also.

I am, Sir, yours obedient servant,  
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.  
2, Serjeants'-Inn, Fleet-street, London,  
April 16, 1861.

TO J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, ESQ., LONDON.

Sir,—I have to thank you for your answer to my enquiries.

It appears to me that the separation of Church and State, so far as the Established Church and Dissent is concerned, has long been in progress. The admission of Jews to Parliament virtually separates the State from Christianity. It becomes therefore a matter of the deepest interest to investigate what will be the right course for all parties under these new circumstances.

1. The State may grant the cathedrals and churches to those who now attend them, on what you call a repairing lease. But this arrangement would not seem to admit Dissenters to the use of these buildings. A landlord would have no claim to the use of a house so let to another party.

2. The smallness of amount of any rate cannot affect the ultimate incidence of the rate. Assume tithes to be 10*s.* an acre and Church-rates a penny an acre, I still must regard the payment as a landlord's question only.

It seems to me that, in a variety of cases, it would simplify things very much if the landlord let his property entirely free of such payments, and took them upon himself.

3. I understand you to say that the ultimate disposal of Church property is a detail, and the discussion of such a question premature.

It seems to me, however, that the application of these funds affects very much the question of the taking possession of them by the State. For instance: the applying them to Christian instruction and education generally would be very different to appropriating them to the relief of taxation, which might only enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take the duty off spirits. Again, if the whole or any part of the revenue of the Church was dedicated to the relief of the poor, it would be a grant of exactly so much to the owners of property who are now liable to poor-rates.

I trust it is unnecessary for me to disclaim the imputation of any mercenary or irreligious motive to your society.

I remain, your obedient servant,  
CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE.  
Wiseton, Bawtry, April 19.

#### THE TRUSTEES OF CHARITIES BILL.

It will be seen that the proposal to go into committee on Mr. Dillwyn's bill was unexpectedly opposed last Wednesday by Mr. Selwyn, and that the measure was thrown out by a majority of 29. Notwithstanding this defeat (the second reading having been carried by a majority of 7), a comparison of the vote in February and last week shows an actual gain of 7 supporters for Mr. Dillwyn's measure:—

	For.	Against.
February ...	164	157
April ...	171	200

It thus appears that there were 43 more opponents of the bill whipped up last week than were present in the division on the earlier stage—a proof both of the clerical pressure brought to bear upon members and of the thorough organisation of the Opposition.

As was the case in February, most of the leading members of the Government were absent on Wednesday. But Mr. Lowe, who spoke as well as voted

\* "The Liberation Society and Church Property," published by Mr. Mack, Bristol.

for the bill on the second reading, was away last week, as were Mr. H. B. Baring and Sir W. Hayter, who had formerly voted for the bill. Mr. Steuart, the Conservative member for Cambridge, was also induced to withdraw his previous vote. Mr. Gladstone, who was absent in February, voted against the bill in April. Amongst the new opponents of Mr. Dillwyn's proposal are Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, and Mr. Buxton, who had formerly been in its favour.

The following is a list of M.P.'s who voted for the second reading who were absent on the motion for going into committee:—

Adam, Mr.	Duncombe, Mr.	Mackinnon, Mr.,
Anson, Mr.	Ewart, Mr. W.	jun
Baring, Mr.	Ewing, Mr.	Martin, Mr. P. H.
Beale, Mr.	Foley, Mr. J. H.	Matheson, Mr.
Beamish, Mr.	Forster, Mr.	Moffatt, Mr.
Bethell, Sir R.	Garnett, Mr.	O'Connor Don, The
Bonham-Carter, Mr.	Gaskell, Mr.	Ponsonby, Mr.
Bouverie, Mr. P. P.	Glyn, Mr.	Ricardo, Mr. J. L.
Buller, Sir A.	Gordon, Mr.	Rich, Mr.
Bury, Viscount	Grenfell, Mr.	Rimlett, Mr.
Butler, Mr.	Hammer, Sir J.	Scott, Sir W.
Calthorpe, Mr.	Hartington, Major	Smith, Mr. A.
Childers, Mr.	Hayter, Sir W.	Stanley, Mr.
Clifford, Lord	Heneage, Mr.	Stewart, Mr. A.
Cobbett, Mr.	Howard, Mr.	Tit, Mr.
Collins, Mr.	Ingham, Mr.	Trelawny, Sir J.
Crawford, Mr.	Lowe, Mr.	Turner, Mr.
	Mackinnon, Mr.	Woods, Mr.

The M.P.'s with a \* prefixed paired on the last division.

#### THE NONCONFORMISTS BURIAL BILL.

The motion for the second reading of this bill, which was introduced by Sir Morton Peto, Bart., on the 19th of February, is second on the order of the day for this morning's sitting of the House, and will, no doubt, be amply discussed. It may be remembered that this measure was some time since approved of by the *Record*, though it has encountered strong opposition from the High-Church organs. In a visitation charge, delivered in Devonshire last week, Archdeacon Downall took occasion to denounce this proposal as far more objectionable than the total abolition of Church-rates. "There was no bill," he told the clergy, "against which he would more advise them to take measures by their influence on the community in which they move." It may, therefore, be expected that the Opposition will to-day muster quite as strongly against Sir Morton Peto's bill as they did last week to throw out Mr. Dillwyn's measure.

#### CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

THIS TIME MOTHER CHURCH FEEDS UPON OATS.—Two of the principal inhabitants in St. Matthew's parish, both members of the Society of Friends, and both known for their liberal support of the poor, and of every charitable and benevolent institution, have, this last week, had their goods seized for Church-rates because they conscientiously objected to their payment. This seizure was made by order of Churchwardens Yarrington and Hunt. R. D. Alexander, Esq., for a demand of 30*s.* had three coombs two bushels of oats seized, for which he had given 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and by which the constable George Haill makes a harvest of 3*s.* for levy, 2*s.* 6*d.* for possession, and 2*s.* for commission, in all 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the clerk of the magistrates quietly takes 10*s.* for costs.—The other case was that of W. D. Sims, Esq., from whom a waistcoat press, which cost 2*l.* 5*s.*, and a table, which also cost 2*l.* 5*s.*, in all 4*l.* 10*s.*, to satisfy a demand by the same Yarrington of 16*s.* These gentlemen appear to have been picked out because of their unobtrusiveness; although it is pretty well known there are many persons, attendants at St. Matthew's Church, who have not paid the rate, and some who object on principle to do so, with a brotherly feeling truly gratifying these have at present been spared. How long will these abominations continue? How long will the wealthy Churchmen in this parish allow their Dissenting neighbours to pay the expenses of the Church?—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

THE ILLEGAL CHURCH-RATE AT NORTH FROINGHAM, YORKSHIRE.—The day after the Rev. J. Hutchin received the summons to appear before the magistrates for non-payment of the Church-rate made last year, he gave the churchwarden notice that he should dispute the validity of the rate and apply to have the summons dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the statute 11 and 12 Vic. c. 43, sec. 18. The churchwarden honestly confessed that he had taken no steps to ascertain whether the rate was valid or not, but stated he would do so, and if it was not legal he would withdraw the summons. On Tuesday last the summons was withdrawn, the churchwarden thereby admitting the illegality of the rate. Several ratepayers who have paid the rate, some of whom are striving hard to obtain a living, are not a little mortified to find that they have been paying money year after year, for purposes that the law does not allow—to find, indeed, that they have been "done." Several have declared they will not pay in future.

THE CONTEST AT TORQUAY: THE RATE DEFEATED ON A POLL.—The friends and supporters of the obnoxious impost of Church-rates in this town, feeling that the time had come to revive the strife and turmoil which such a contest invariably gives rise to, determined on putting their plans into execution at the parish meetings, which take place at this time of the year. It is now six years since a rate was granted in this town; the last time the

proposal was made to make a rate the parish was polled, and a large majority against it was the result. Since that time the fabrics have not been allowed to become dilapidated—the sacramental elements have not been wanting, nor has the clerical surplice gone unwashed for want of sufficient funds. On the contrary; for if there is one place more than another in which the voluntary principle is more acted on than another that place is Torquay. Within the last few months nearly 4,000*l.* have been raised, by voluntary contributions, to build a new church for the parish of Torre; and it must be a mere farce to say that a rate must be imposed to provide funds for the repair of the old one. At the meeting on Saturday, Mr. W. Kitson, no doubt unintentionally, let it out that it was not a want of funds which prompted the wardens to ask for a rate; they could raise the money without a rate; but they wanted to try the principle involved in the question, as if that had not been decided by a large majority six years since. The meeting on Saturday was the largest that has assembled in the town for some time past, and plainly showed that the assertions made by the Rev. B. Wolfe, that the question with Dissenters was a pocket question, was not true, for when parochial meetings have been held to discuss financial subjects the attendance has been generally of the most meagre character, but now a principle was to be argued the attendance was overflowing. Perhaps the best argument advanced against the rate was that of the chairman, that it would not be fair to call upon Mr. Philipps to pay a rate towards a church he did not use. This, from the rev. gentleman, was more than was anticipated by the most sanguine of the "anties," and was received with loud cheers. The amendment, proposed by Mr. Wilkinson, "that no rate be granted," having been carried, a poll of the parish was demanded by Mr. W. Kitson. The polling commenced on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, at the Town Hall. The parties, who had called the question a political one, canvassed the parish with great energy; circulars were sent to all those whom it was thought such a "royal" message would have an effect upon, asking their votes; and, fearing the matter should escape their mind, a second edition of the circular was issued on the morning of the poll, requesting an early attendance. On the other hand, the Dissenters had not been idle. Several meetings were called, and a plan of action arranged. On the magisterial bench sat the Rev. Dr. Harris, who presided, surrounded by his supporters. At the close of the poll at four o'clock the numbers were:—

For the rate	...	...	174
Against	...	...	205

Majority against ... 31

On Thursday the polling was resumed at eleven o'clock, and was carried on with much spirit on both sides. Despite the utmost endeavours of the pro-raters, they could not diminish the majority against the rate of the previous day, both parties maintaining nearly the same relative positions. At four o'clock the chairman announced the final state of the poll, as follows:—

For the rate	...	...	251
Against	...	...	281

Majority against the rate ... 30

The result was received with applause by a large crowd, who had assembled to know the issue of the contest.—*Western Times.*

**THE MARYLEBONE VESTRY AND CHURCH-RATES.**—On Saturday, at a meeting of the representative vestry of St. Marylebone, Mr. C. Carr, churchwarden, in the chair, Mr. Michell moved a resolution, of which he had given notice, that they should petition the legislature in favour of the total abolition of Church-rates. Marylebone, from the large sums of money it had paid for Church-rates, had some reason to be interested in the final settlement of the question, which the great bulk of the ratepayers desired should be by an unconditional abolition. From 1811 to 1860 inclusive that parish had raised and paid out the sum 373,067*l.*; and in the year 1828 the largest sum was paid in one year—viz., 17,297*l.* This parish had been most severely mulcted. His strong point was, that since the Church was unable to afford the accommodation necessary, they had no right to be called upon to pay this impost. Mr. Freeth seconded the resolution, and contended that greater opposition to Church-rates came from the people of the Establishment than from Dissenters. Sir J. J. Hamilton, Bart., differed from Mr. Freeth as to the opposition, but admitted it was time that this long-vexed question should now be settled by the abolition of the rates, but not without a *quid pro quo*. The hon. baronet moved as an amendment—

That a petition be presented to the House of Commons expressive of the earnest desire of this vestry that some such measure may be adopted by the legislature in reference to Church-rates during the present session of Parliament as shall meet the fair claim of all parties, and lead to a peaceful adjustment of the question.

Mr. Taverner seconded the amendment. The Rev. J. H. Gurney supported the amendment. The other day he attended a large meeting of clergymen on the question, and they only decided not to raise it because they did not want to be the originators of strife. The total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates would be attended with disastrous results, and would be a gross wrong to the peasantry of the rural districts. The effects might not be bad in Marylebone, but they would be so in the villages of England, from parish to parish and county to county, for the voluntary system would not support the fabric of the church throughout the rural districts. After several other gentlemen had addressed the meeting, on the

motion of Professor Bachhoffner the debate was adjourned to twelve o'clock on Saturday next.

**BLECHINGLY, SURREY.—DISMISSAL OF A SUMMONS.**—A few days ago Joseph G. Marriage was summoned for non-payment of a Church-rate of 27*s.*, but the magistrates dismissed the case, because the rate comprehended certain cottages on the defendant's farm (under 6*l.* value), which, although properly included in a Poor's-rate, could not legally be charged on him in a Church-rate.

**IMPUDENT ABROGATION OF THE LAW.—A RATE LAID BY A CLERGYMAN.**—At a vestry meeting in the parish of Measham, the chairman, the Rev. John Hewetson, refused to put any amendment against the rate, "as some rate must be made." The meeting was adjourned. Another meeting was held on the 17th. On the proposal of a three half-penny rate, Mr. Ironmonger proposed as an amendment the following:—

That the churchwardens be requested to have public collections, or seek private subscriptions, instead of proceeding to lay a rate.

Mr. J. Hunt having spoken in favour of the amendment, seconded it. The Chairman refused to put the amendment to the meeting, saying, in his opinion, it was illegal, and he was not bound to put it, and as there was no other he must do his duty, and declared the rate duly carried. This was done without putting the motion for a rate to the meeting in any shape, and no vote was asked or taken upon it. Mr. Ironmonger then rose and protested against this proceeding as illegal, and demanded that his protest be entered on the minutes, which the chairman, after some hesitation, agreed to do. There is no doubt the amendment would have been carried by two to one.

**A SELECT VESTRY.**—At the select vestry at Morpeth, held on the 7th, there were two clergymen, two churchwardens, and three other persons. Of course they had it all their own way. It was unanimously resolved that a rate of 3*d.* in the pound should be made for the town of Morpeth, and of one penny in the pound for the country part of the parish.

**A CANDID CHURCHWARDEN.**—At Brewood, Staffordshire, Mr. J. H. Smith, after having been proposed as Churchwarden, said:—"He had been accustomed for many years to act and think with those who supported the principle—a principle to which he was strongly committed—that sooner or later the source from which church expenses must be paid would be the Offertory, which, he believed, was the true and legitimate and natural source for supplying everything in the way of congregational expenses. Experience and information derived from parishes where the plan had been tried showed him that it would work successfully, and he saw no reason whatever why the plan which had worked successfully in other parishes should not be equally successful in Brewood." The Vicar's churchwarden "protested against the system propounded by Mr. Smith," but the vestry, which was most numerously attended by all ranks, unanimously re-elected that gentleman as churchwarden.

**MILTON, KENT.**—In this little parish the proposal of a rate was objected to on the ground that last year's rate was both illegally made and expended. There were such items as,—Organist, 9*s.*; sacramental wine, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; copying registers, 2*l.* Mr. Ellis said he had an amendment to propose, which the chairman refused to accept as Mr. Ellis had not paid the last rate. Mr. Ellis said that would afford him an additional reason for not paying the one now proposed, should it be carried; but the vestry clerk advised the chairman that the non-payment of a previous rate did not disqualify a parishioner from making such a motion, and Mr. Ellis then proposed that no rate be made, but that the amount be collected by voluntary subscription. Mr. Prentiss seconded the motion. On the question being put, the original motion was carried by a majority of twelve.

**SITTINGBOURNE.—THE CHURCH FUNDS.**—Since the abolition of Church-rates in this parish some years since, the incidental expenses incurred in carrying on public worship in the parish church have been met by voluntary subscriptions on the part of those who attend. Considerable difficulty has often been experienced in raising the amount required, and at the present time, we understand, the churchwardens find it no easy matter to get the subscriptions paid up, some of which, due last October, still remain unpaid. We are also informed that there are many attending the church who subscribe nothing whatever towards these expenses. It is certainly a matter of regret that the most numerous and wealthy congregation in the neighbourhood should be so slow in contributing to the funds of their own place of worship, the total sum required being but small in comparison with that raised by some of the Nonconformist congregations in this locality. On Sunday evening last, after a sermon by the Rev. R. G. Holland, the curate, a collection in aid of the church funds was made, and realised the sum of 10*l.*—*West Kent Gazette.*

#### THE REJECTION OF MR. DILLWYN'S BILL AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

(From the *Inquirer*.)

The opponents of the bill affected to dread the growing power of the Liberation Society, and expatiated on its ulterior objects. We cannot pretend to deny that it would have been better if some concession had been made to the Conservative dislike of this formidable society, and the bill had been introduced under other and independent auspices. But if honourable members were influenced rather by just principles of political thought than by party prejudices and animosities, they would surely see that the surest way to destroy the

influence of the Liberation Society is to take away its real grounds for complaint, and concede all that it can justly ask. If a bill like Mr. Dillwyn's is rejected on its own supposed demerits, we can understand the conduct of its opponents; but if it is rejected, as was almost avowedly the case, on account of disapproval of the ulterior designs of the Liberation Society, the obstructive party, with their usual short-sighted policy, are going just the way to make that dreaded society more powerful than ever. For our own part, we have no wish to pull down the Established Church, and we are certainly not warm partisans of the Liberation Society; but if anything could induce us to join the movement of which that society is the exponent, it would be the evident determination of the majority of the present House to resist the just application of the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, and to support the exclusive claim of a dominant and arrogant ecclesiasticism.

We are surprised to find so able a man as Mr. Buxton, the "Liberal" member for Maidstone, professing that his mind was altered in the course of a discussion, which was as weak and illogical as any we ever read, and asserting that "Dissenters ought not to claim the right of interfering with the religious education of the children of Churchmen." Other speakers amusingly enough raised the cry of "Dis-senting aggression" on the Church and intolerance towards the Churchmen,—the real facts of the case being thus, that Dissenters simply ask for their own eligibility with Churchmen on open trusts, while Churchmen insist upon excluding all Dissenters. If Mr. Buxton, who acknowledged that he knew very little of the question, had carefully studied it, he would have learned that Nonconformists claim only the right of interfering with the religious education of their own children, in schools to which they have an equal right to admission with the children of Churchmen. Our friends at Maidstone should take care to keep their "Liberal" member better informed of the nature and objects of a bill in which they, no doubt, have equal interest with ourselves. They are certainly entitled to demand some explanation for his unwise speech and vote.

#### THE EDUCATION REPORT AND THE VOLUNTARIES.

(From the *Patriot*.)

The Yorkshire Congregationalists are not to be frightened from their position as determined advocates of Voluntary Education by the Report of the seven Commissioners. At the meeting of the West Riding Auxiliary to the Congregational Board of Education, a resolution was passed, declaring that the modifications in the present system of Government Grants recommended by the Commissioners did not "remove the objections felt to Government interference by the friends of religious and voluntary education, and that it was therefore, their duty to maintain their own honourable independence." Some of the speakers expressed their astonishment and regret that Mr. Miall should have signed the report. That gentleman gives his own explanation of the matter, which will probably be accepted as satisfactory by the majority of those with whom he has hitherto acted. [The *Patriot* then quotes a passage from an article that lately appeared in our paper.] Some, no doubt, will be quite unable to understand how Mr. Miall, the great repudiator of compromises where principle is involved, could have accepted anything "in the second resort;" while others will view it as an additional proof of his wisdom in dealing with practical matters, or of a growing breadth of view and statesmanlike grasp of mind. The Commissioners dealt with another difficulty arising out of the question of religious teaching in the same way, and here Mr. Miall was amongst the majority, who so far gave way to the minority as to content themselves with recording their opinions without embodying them in the report in the shape of a positive recommendation. Everyone who reads the report will feel that extreme care has been taken to make it perfectly fair; and we think the advantage of having had so able, intelligent, and decided a voluntary as Mr. Miall at the Board can be traced in various particulars.

The Commissioners insist upon schools being opened to all denominations. They state it as a well-established fact, that the number of persons who entertain conscientious scruples to the acceptance of Government aid has greatly diminished; that the aid is at present accepted by members of all denominations and in all districts, and that the only exception is those Baptists, Independents, and Friends represented by the Voluntary School Association and the Congregational Board of Education.

They report that the general feeling of parents is repugnant to gratuitous education, the sentiment of independence being strong, and wounded by the offer of an absolutely gratuitous education. On the other hand, they admit the danger of charging so much as to drive away the poor and confine the school to children of a class for whom the Parliamentary grant was not intended.

They allow that there is no large district entirely destitute of schools, nor any large section of the population sharply marked off from the rest as requiring special or stringent treatment.

They notice the complaint that the Government grant enables the public schools to undersell, and so to ruin, private school-keepers, as very common. They acknowledge, as well founded, the complaint that Government interference tends to give a monopoly to a particular class of schools. On this consideration they found their proposal to make private teachers submitting to inspection sharers in the bounty.

They notice that of the thirty-six Training Colleges in England and Wales, two only neither receive State aid nor submit to State inspection; namely *Homerton* and *Lichfield*.

They remark, that of the female students in the Roman Catholic Training Colleges conducted by "methods peculiar to themselves," a large proportion of the female students become members of religious communities (*i. e.* nuns).

They point out that Dr. Temple thinks the Training Colleges "incapable of [further] improvement except by espionage which," they say, "is out of the question."

They also state that in the colleges, aided by the State, the students grow too conceited to condescend to the drudgery of their predestined employment. Nevertheless, they think State aid essential to the success of Training Colleges on the ground that they would other-

wise language, "private benevolence usually operating rather to relieve the evils which directly excite sympathy and attract attention, than to prevent their occurrence by contributing to the removal of their remote causes." Yet, they adduce evidence to show that the best masters do not hold the highest certificates.

They think that there are Training Colleges enough, except for infant-school mistresses, and unless their recommendations should have the effect of inducing denominations which have hitherto refused Government aid to apply for it.

They not only decline to recommend compulsory measures, but give it as their opinion that, under all the present circumstances, there is opportunity for children to receive adequate instruction, secular and religious. They say, "The name of almost every child is at some time or other on the books of some school which it attends with more or less regularity." They further say, that "independence is of more importance than education; and, if the wages of the child's labour are necessary, it is far better that it should go to work at the earliest age at which it can bear the physical exertion than it should remain at school."

To arguments in favour of compulsion, they make excellent answers (page 200), such as the exclusive effect of education tests on the uninstructed or the less instructed, the difficulty of making parents do more than from varying circumstances they could, and the certainty that what the State compels it must enable men to do.

They object to Government appointments made on educational grounds and to prize schemes as teaching people to value education as a means of rising in life, instead of a means of morality, comfort, and enjoyment in their allotted place in society.

They state that the moral influence of the State-aided schools is very great, producing a change for the better on the population of the district.

They notice, again, that the school pence are always and everywhere forthcoming; the difficulty is to obtain the subscriptions.

They object to making grants according to local necessity without reference to the amount of local help, on the ground that "the carelessness or illiberality of proprietors would be discouraged by the support of their schools being therefore assumed in a larger degree than usual by the State."

With respect to educational and other available charities, they lay it down that "the public tax-payer, when called upon to supply further aid, is entitled to require that the educational charities shall be turned to good account," quoting the words of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Poor-laws, that "they (charities) would be sufficient to give all the assistance which can be prudently afforded by the State." They recommend a "cautious and discriminating, but effectual reform." That, among other things, all endowed schools should be under Government inspection, and that they shall, for this purpose, be handed over to the Committee of Privy Council on Education, to be thenceforth called the Committee of Privy Council on Education and Charities.

In the last paragraph of their report, they say, "No question has so much occupied our attention as that which relates to the best means of turning to account the charities already devoted to education, and of applying a large portion of other charities to the same purpose. We desire to record our conviction, that no scheme for popular education can be complete which does not provide means for adapting a large portion of these charities to its service."

The friends of Voluntary Education could hardly have expected to find so much homage done in the Report to the great principles they represent. At present, we shall not express any dogmatic opinion upon the plan proposed by the Commissioners. Notwithstanding the studied moderation of their proposals, we have not the least expectation that that part of their scheme which relates to local rating will be adopted by the Legislature, and some of their suggestions involve a resort to something so like compulsion, and would so widely extend the area of Government interference, that they will certainly encounter strenuous opposition from the Voluntaries. It would, however, be most unwise to condemn the scheme in the aggregate, and our aim must, undoubtedly, be to urge the immediate adoption of that part of our report which relates to Educational Charities: these, if properly used, would, probably suffice, in the opinion of other people besides ourselves, to do all that is advisable in subsidising parental effort. One good effect of the appointment of the Commissioners and of their inquiries is already perceptible in the check given to the growth of the Educational Grant. The amount is set down in the estimates for education this year, is 803,799*l.*, an increase of 5,000*l.* only over the amount voted last year.

#### THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

Messrs. Longman and Co. announce the ninth edition of the "Essays and Reviews."

The *Edinburgh Review* has an article on this celebrated book, the object of which is to arrest the tide of indignation that has risen against its authors. It is reported that the writer of the article is Dr. Stanley, the biographer of Arnold, and professor of ecclesiastical history in the University of Oxford. The origin of the "Essays" is thus accounted for:—

In 1854 an enterprising publisher in London, with that unfortunate passion (as we cannot but think) which exists at present for the multiplication of periodical literature, started a series of "Oxford" and "Cambridge Essays," to be contributed, with their names, by members of the two Universities. The speculation answered for a time. But after the appearance of four volumes, the demand or the supply failed, and the series came to an end. In this conjuncture it occurred, we believe, to one of the contributors that the publication might be continued, but in a more contracted form. For many years past there had floated before the minds of the more liberal-minded English Churchmen the vision of a journal which should treat of theological subjects in a manner resembling the free and scientific tone in which they are handled in France and Germany. Such a scheme was discussed in 1855 between Dr. Arnold and Archdeacon Hare. Whately, Hampden, and Pusey were proposed as possible contributors. One of its main objects was "to make some beginnings of Biblical criticism, which, as far as it relates to the Old Testament, was in England almost non-existent." The scheme of a

liberal Theological Review thus long delayed fructified in the minds of three or four of those who had already furnished essays to the extinct series, and the result was a volume, which appeared in the early spring of 1860, under the title of "Essays and Reviews." Many scholars and divines were invited to contribute, but the number was, through various causes, reduced to seven—who were mostly unacquainted with each other. The first Essay having been preached, in substance, as an Oxford University Sermon in the previous year, was naturally ready before its companions, and hence its peculiar place. The last in the volume owed its position, no doubt, to the delays arising from the scantiness of leisure at the command of its able but over-tasked author. The order of the rest was equally accidental.

The beginning of the "panic" is ascribed to the *Westminster Review*. It is stated that no alarm was entertained, that the peace of the Church was unbroken, until the article on Neo-Christianity appeared in that periodical. "The presumptuous ignorance, unscrupulous misrepresentations, and malignant insinuations," of its author, are termed "the first muttering of the coming whirlwind." The second element in producing the subsequent disquietude was the Oxford election to the Sanscrit Professorship. Then first, according to the Reviewer, the cry of danger was seriously raised, and it was resolved to unite every dissident in one compact and solid phalanx.

Meetings of clergy were held to condemn a book which most of them had never read. Preachers rising from a Saturday's perusal of the *Quarterly* denounced the writers the next morning from the pulpit as Atheists.

Only here and there episcopal anathemas were heard. Warnings arose from Winchester and from Durham, which, if carried out, would have had the effect of shutting out every young man of intelligence from preferment, or even from ordination, in those two great dioceses.

The Reviewer severely characterises the "Episcopal Manifesto" as

A document without precedent, as we trust it may be without imitation, in the history of the English Church . . . the counterpart of the Papal excommunications levelled against Italian freedom, filled with menaces borrowed from the ancient days of persecution, yet abstaining from all those distinct specifications of offence which alone could justify language so vehement. It demanded the removal from their position in the Church of five distinguished clergymen (and by implication of hundreds), yet brought no precise charges against any of them, and intimated that none such could be brought.

The absurdity of Convocation first condemning a book "whose contents they claimed the privilege of never having read," and then proceeding to examine it through a committee, the chairman of which has barely saved his own position through the happy ambiguities of ecclesiastical law, is then spoken of. The Rev. Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson are the only contributors to the volume with whom the Reviewer is disposed to be severe. They are charged with pitchforking German theology into the face of the English public with hardly a shred of argument to recommend their assertions. The former is accused of indulging in "a flippant and contemptuous tone" which is most unbecoming; while the opinions of the latter are complained of as "extreme." Of Professor Jowett it is said:—

Since the termination of the great movement of the "Tracts for the Times," he is the only man in the University of Oxford who has exercised a moral and spiritual influence at all corresponding to that which was once wielded by John Henry Newman. It is not merely his genius and learning which have won for him this high place amongst the teachers of Oxford—it is the daily and hourly devotion of his time and thoughts to the improvement of those with whom, whether as professor or tutor, he has been brought into contact.

The whole body of the Essayists are indeed blamed for issuing a book in which there is so little of solid accession to our theological knowledge or biblical literature; but it is censured not for its positive and unscriptural reasoning, but simply because it possesses a negative character. The whole of the first, and a large portion of the seventh, Essay are described as eminently conservative. A long array is adduced of divines who have held similar opinions, and whose orthodoxy was never questioned:—

The principles, even the words of the essayists, have been known for the last fifty years, through writings popular amongst all English students of the higher branches of theology. If there be a conspiracy, it is one far more formidable than that of the seven essayists. For it is a conspiracy in which half the rising generation, one-quarter of the bench of bishops, the most leading spirits of our clergy, have been, and are, and will be engaged, whatever be the results of the present controversy. Coleridge led the way. A whole generation arose under his Germanising influence. Even Dr. Pusey swelled the ranks for a time, and still retains in his teaching traces of his former associates. The translation of Niebuhr's "History of Rome," with its speculations on the origin of mankind, by Hare and Thirlwall, called down the thunders of the *Quarterly Review* of that day, which were answered with burning indignation and withering scorn by the two divines who had undertaken that labour of love. The Critical Essay of Schleiermacher on St. Luke's Gospel was ushered into the world by a preface of the translator, which bears on every page the unmistakable stamp of the masterly hand of the Bishop of St. David's; essay and preface alike containing almost all the principles, and many of the statements, which now—while he declares that no amount of orthodox statement can, without express disapproval, relieve a writer from the responsibility of his connivance at previous heterodoxy—the prelate denounces as incompatible with the profession of an English clergyman. Arnold's "Life and Letters" has been allowed to pass through as many editions as the "Essays and Reviews," and yet contains not only all the fundamental principles of the present volume, which have been so much attacked, but particular passages almost verbally coincident with the language of Pro-

fessor Jowett or Dr. Williams on the "Book of Daniel," or even of Mr. Wilson on the early Jewish History. Dean Alford's edition of the Greek Testament abounds with passages on inspiration and on the biblical discrepancies exactly similar to those to which allusion is made in the second, fourth, and seventh "Essays." Dean Milman's successive works, with all their weight of eloquence and learning, point in the same direction; and he, we are sure, will not think that his present high station exempts him from the duty and the privilege of sympathising with those who are now struggling with the obloquy which he has triumphantly surmounted. Mr. Westcott's cautious and valuable treatise on the "Canon" contains, it has been truly said, more startling (and if we choose so to regard them) more dangerous facts about the origin of the New Testament than are to be found in the whole of the doomed volume. Lord Arthur Hervey's work on the "Genealogies of Christ" contains speculations on the books of Joshua and Judges more inconsistent with their literally historical character, and, we must add, more contrary to all sound criticism, than any theory started by Baron Bunsen or his Welsh admirer. . . . It is by excellent and indispensable works of this kind that the facts, if not the conclusions, of the essayists are circulated for the edification of theological students. And Christianity still remains unshaken, and the Church of England is proud, and justly proud, of sending forth her choicest labourers in this noble field.

In addition to this we are informed that Dr. William Smith's recent valuable Dictionary of the Bible, containing contributions from various authors, most of them clergymen in high positions, betrays, according to the *Record* school, the taint of Neology; and that the Fathers of the Church Catholic, nay, even some of the modern champions of a rigid orthodoxy, have committed themselves irretrievably to the doctrines which in the recent agitation have been so recklessly condemned.

It is maintained that, as regards his own religious belief, the main question for a clergyman to consider is, whether he can sincerely accept as a whole the constitution and the worship of the Church of which he is a minister. Those to whom, as a whole, it is repugnant, will spontaneously drop off, in one direction or another, without any pressure from without. Those to whom, as a whole, it commends itself as the best mode of serving God and their brethren, will, in spite of any lesser differences, count it treason to the Church, and to its Divine Head, to depart either from its ministry or its communion. According to the *Edinburgh*, the Essayists cannot be touched by law:—

If, indeed, there were anything in the obligations of the clergy which created insuperable barriers between their belief and that of the educated laity, it would be the duty of both, in the name of religion and of common sense, to rise as one man and tear to shreds such barriers between the teachers and the taught, between Him whose name is Truth, and those whose worship is only acceptable if offered to Him in spirit and in truth. In this case, however, we may be thankful that no such violent convulsion is needed. The questions raised by the Essayists, with very few exceptions, are of a kind altogether beside and beyond the range over which the formularies extend. It would almost seem as if providentially the confessions of most Protestant—indeed, we may say, of most Christian churches—had been drawn up at a time when public and ecclesiastical attention been fixed on other matters, the doors had been left wide open to the questions which a later and critical age was sure to raise into high importance. In spite of all the declamations on the subject, no passage has ever yet been pointed out in any of the five clerical Essayists which contradicts any of the formularies of the Church in a degree at all comparable to the direct collision which exists between the High-Church party and the Articles, between the Low-Church party and the Prayer-book. Dr. Pusey was for three years suspended from preaching; Archdeacon Denison was for three years pursued by the relentless Ditcher, as having broken faith, the one with the Thirty-first, and the other with the Twenty-ninth Article, respectively aimed against the Eucharistic Sacrifice and the Eucharistic Presence. The Baptismal service and the Collects never could have been written by those who hold the ordinary puritanical language on baptism or on justification. On these points the standards of the Church have given us its mind in express, if not in distinct terms, and (in case of the High-Church party) with a special view to their particular case. But on the questions now debated, Articles and Prayer-book are alike silent.

The Reviewer finally maintains that the design of the Essayists was to place Christianity beyond the reach of accidents, and that, if they had been terrified or driven out of the Church by the episcopal protests, not only would the individual loss have been irreparable, but the heavy blow and discouragement to all Biblical study, the breach between devotion and truth, . . . would have gone far to reduce the national Church to the level of an illiterate sect, or a mere satellite of the Church of Rome.

THE SOIREE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY is announced to be held next Wednesday evening, at the Whittington Club, Strand, and will, no doubt, be looked forward to with interest by both the friends and the foes of that now famous organisation. Besides that, there will be an abundance of important topics to be handled by the several speakers. We observe among those who are advertised to take part in the proceedings the names of gentlemen who have not previously appeared on the society's platform, or who are new to metropolitan audiences. We hope, and do not doubt, that there will be an excellent assembly on the occasion. The council of the society will meet for the transaction of business on the same day.

MR. DILLWYN'S BILL AND THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—"A Wesleyan Dissenter," writes to

the *Star and Dial*, "In your report upon the above debate, I perceive that a petition against the bill was presented by Mr. Selwyn from the committee of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference; and several following speakers argued therefrom that the Wesleyan Dissenters were opposed thereto. I protest against any such inference, which I think cannot be legitimately drawn. The committee of a self-elected body, as is the Conference, can no more represent by such a course the opinions of so intelligent a class of Protestant Nonconformists, than the nine tailors of Tooley-street be taken to constitute the people of England. Any man or knot of men may be Tories if they like; but it is unseemly in any holding official positions to parade their private views as those of a public body."

**THE CHURCH DEFENCE MOVEMENT.**—A meeting of Churchmen was held in the vestry of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, on Thursday, at which it was determined to open a correspondence with the Church Defence Association in London, with the view of establishing an auxiliary branch of that society in connexion with the Archdeaconry of Northumberland. The object of the association is "to consult together from time to time on measures likely to become a subject of legislation, and otherwise to resist aggression upon, and to promote the welfare and efficiency of the Established Church."—*Gateshead Observer*.

**THE SPIRITUALITY OF CHRIST'S KINGDOM.**—My kingdom is not of this world; it does not come into collision with politics or knowledge; it has nothing to do with the Roman Government or the Jewish priesthood, or with corresponding institutions of the present day; it is a counsel of perfection, and has its dwelling-place in the heart of man.—*Professor Jowett in Essays and Reviews*, p. 358.

**THE REV. T. BINNEY AT DUBLIN.**—The Rev. Dr. Urwick and his deacons invited a number of ministers of different denominations, and other religious friends, including ladies, to a public breakfast on Saturday morning at Reynolds' Hotel, Sackville-street, to meet the Rev. Thomas Binney, of London. Several addresses on Christian union were delivered, and Mr. Binney gave a deeply interesting account of his late visit to Australia.

**STATISTICS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.**—At a recent meeting of the Congregational Board of Ministers the Rev. Dr. Spence was elected chairman, and the Rev. T. Aveling deputy chairman for the ensuing year. The Rev. Robert Ashton and the Rev. I. Vale Mummery were re-elected secretaries. The principal topic of discussion in the evening was the desirableness of obtaining the statistics of Congregational churches and chapels throughout the kingdom, taken by the pastors and deacons of the several churches. The board adopted a resolution approving of the subject, and recommending all their brethren in fellowship with themselves, and the Congregational pastors of London and its vicinity not members of the board, to have such statistics taken on or before the second Sunday in June next.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).**—A Parliamentary return specifies the several schools in connexion with the National Board of Education in Ireland, in which Protestant and Roman Catholic children were jointly receiving education at the period to which the returns were made up in the last report of the Education Commissioners, and the number of Protestant and Roman Catholic children in each school. In Ulster there were 1,602 schools, with 72,888 Protestant children of all denominations, and 81,414 Roman Catholics. In Munster there were 433 schools, with 1,974 Protestant children, and 49,092 Roman Catholics. In Leinster 509 schools, with 3,108 Protestant children, and 48,890 Roman Catholics. In Connaught 354 schools, with 2,147 Protestant children, and 35,737 Roman Catholics. The totals were 2,898 schools, with 80,117 Protestant, and 215,133 Roman Catholic scholars.

**THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.**—Our cause has once more been brought before the House of Commons. On Wednesday Mr. Dunlop presented a petition "from the electors of the city of Edinburgh, in public meeting assembled, praying for the repeal of the Annuity-tax Act of last session, and for the abolition of that tax, on the principle twice affirmed by the House, by the second reading, carried by large majorities, of two several bills founded thereon, and introduced in preceding sessions by the members for the city." Such a petition, presented by one whose influence is felt and acknowledged, must arrest the attention and command the earnest consideration of Parliament. But is it not pitiable that Edinburgh should not now have a representative of its own to whom such a petition could be entrusted? Edinburgh, with two members, has no representative on a question which affects the interest and oppresses the conscience of thousands of its citizens. By the treachery of one and the timeserving of another, Edinburgh must go a-begging, and regard those who are pledged to serve it as determined and unscrupulous foes.—*Scottish Press*.

**A SAD SCENE AT BURNHAM MARKET.**—We have just received intelligence from Burnham Market of an extraordinary proceeding, yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, at the burial—or what should have been the burial—of a deceased parishioner. The deceased, it seems, was a Primitive Methodist. His family objected to the Church burial service, but at last, under advice, submitted to it, having performed their own service elsewhere. The rector met the body at the church-yard gate, and began reading the service, walking towards the church. The relatives declined to follow into the church, and proceeded with the body to the grave and set it down. Not one word was said by them—not even

a hymn was sung—and the family returned to their home. The minister ordered the grave to be filled up, leaving the body on the ground by the side of the grave—and there it remains now! The minister, we presume, justifies this proceeding by the refusal of the family to follow him into the church; or possibly there may be other circumstances of excuse. We will not prejudge. We shall make our own independent inquiries, and fully report the ascertained facts next week. This case, any way viewed, illustrates the necessity for legislation, and will furnish Sir Morton Peto with another fact in support of his bill.—*Norfolk News*.

**CHURCH ENDOWMENTS AND ESTATES.**—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England state in their annual report just issued that the total number of benefices and districts now augmented and endowed by them amounts to 1,272, and the total permanent charge upon the "common fund" (including grants in respect of benefactions paid to the commission) exceeds 92,600*l.* a-year, besides which the commissioners have annexed land and tithe rentcharge of the value of 8,400*l.* a-year; and the common fund is further charged with 18,000*l.* a-year payable to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, under arrangements made in 1843, which then enabled the commissioners to make immediate provision for additional cures. The Church Estates Commissioners report the sales of reversions and purchases of leasehold interests which they have approved during the year, and state that since August, 1851, they have approved 2,127 transactions, and the value of the property dealt with exceeds 7,750,000*l.* They add that there is a sensible diminution in the number of transactions reported for the last year, and that the decrease may point to the conclusion that the system of voluntary enfranchisement by the episcopal and capitular corporations will only require to be maintained for a limited period.

## Religious Intelligence.

### EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of this society has lately been held at Exeter Hall, T. Barnes, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The Rev. J. SHEDLOCK, the secretary, said the society did not send out missions to the continent, but assisted Protestant Missionary Societies in France, Belgium, and Italy. There were ninety labourers in connexion with the society in Italy, including ministers, evangelists, schoolmasters and mistresses. There were also twenty in connexion with the Vaudois Church, eleven at Nice, and five at Geneva. The design of the meeting was to excite the sympathies of British Christians with the objects of the society. In connexion with the Evangelical Society of France and Geneva there were about 110 agents labouring in France, besides forty-five students in the School of Theology at Geneva. About thirty-four agents were labouring in connexion with the Evangelical Society at Belgium.

Mr. H. DUNN drew a vivid picture of some of his own experiences of the condition of some of the religious poor in Italy, since they had received the blessed word through the instrumentality of the society, and he contrasted strongly the woe-begone and wretched appearance the people presented while under the trammels of popery with the evident self-respect and tranquil happiness that enlightenment in religion developed among them. The movement in Italy was almost identical with the movement that brought about the great revolution in religious matters in the sixteenth century; it was impulsive, generous, and pure; but the speaker held that when religion settled down into order and regularity it did not advance one iota. The peculiarities of the Italian Christians of the present day were identical with those of the Christians of the sixteenth century, and it behoved them to be circumspect although earnest in their faith.

The Rev. J. STOUGHTON, after bearing high testimony to the peculiar qualifications of the secretary of the society for his post, and to the efficiency of his labours in France, said he had observed when in Italy that a good deal of religious feeling was connected with the superstitions which prevailed in the Papal dominions. There was a good deal which might be turned to account by Christian labourers, and he thought there was reason to hope that even amid the darkness of the Papacy many humble-minded persons exercised simple faith in the Redeemer, and found the comfort of it in their dying hour. Their object was to diffuse the leaven of true and pure Christianity in Italy. A friend of his, much engaged in that country, had told him of the happy effects which had resulted from the labours of the Evangelists. The soil of Italy was being prepared as it had never been before for the reception of the truth. He rejoiced in this, whether it was said to have been brought about by Plymouth brethren, Independents, or any other denomination.

The Rev. Dr. MEYER, of Leghorn, an agent of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, gave several instances of the difficulties encountered by the evangelists in Florence, Pisa, Leghorn, &c. In one instance a colporteur had been compelled to leave Pisa by persecution, and in another instance the child of a poor converted woman was refused burial. It was a matter for deep thankfulness that, in the very country where the Madiai had been persecuted for simply reading the Bible, copies of the Scriptures were freely sold, and there

was a deep anxiety among the people to know the truth. It was the duty of Englishmen to assist these poor people in their efforts to know the truth.

The Rev. J. SHEDLOCK, like Mr. Stoughton, was in favour of a recognised pastorate, but his experience taught him that it was better to allow Christians to think for themselves in these matters. It was their duty to sow the seed broadcast, leaving the result with the Almighty.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had come to the conclusion, from the observations he had made in Italy, that if the country were evangelised, it would be by the raising up of native evangelists. If that were Plymouth Brethrenism, it appeared to him to be a very natural thing, and that it would be much better for the Christian churches in various parts of the world if there were more native evangelists, and a greater disposition on the part of Papists and others to examine for themselves the truths of Protestantism, and give themselves to the work of disseminating those truths among their countrymen.

Professor LEONI LEVI said that most of the principal towns in Italy were occupied by the agents of the societies which were assisted by the Evangelical Continental Society. He earnestly commended that society to the support of the meeting.

Mr. EDWARD BALL, M.P., in a lengthened and forcible speech, exhorted the meeting to strengthen the society and increase its operations by liberality towards its funds.

The Rev. R. ASHTON proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies who had superintended the arrangements for that interesting meeting. The suggestion he wished to make was that the Ladies' Associations should be formed throughout the metropolis for the assistance of the society. That was the practical object for which they had met. At present they had only nineteen labourers among twenty millions of Roman Catholics in Italy, to say nothing of other Catholic countries, and what were they among so many? (Hear, hear.)

Dr. STEWART seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

**KINGSBRIDGE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—The Rev. John Elrick, M.A., of Bruton, Somersetshire, having received and accepted a very earnest and cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Independent church assembling at Ebenezer Chapel in this town, lately under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Jack, M.A., who has been laid aside for some time through severe illness, commenced his stated ministrations on Sunday week. He preached morning and evening to large and attentive congregations.

**CHESHUNT COLLEGE.**—The following invitations have been received by three of the senior students of this college:—Mr. James Wills to be co-pastor with, and successor to the Rev. Archibald Jack, Independent minister of North Shields. Mr. William Clarkson, B.A., to become pastor of the Independent Church and congregation of Market Harborough. Mr. Thomas Davies, B.A., to the pastorate of the Independent Church of Godalming. The invitations were all cordially and unanimously given, and have been accepted by the above gentlemen, who will enter on their stated labours at the end of the present college session.

**TOWCESTER.**—On Wednesday evening, April 3, a meeting was held to present the Rev. J. Jones, who has just resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church in this town, with 19*l.* 3*s.*, as an expression of sympathy, and the kind feeling cherished towards him. Addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered by the Rev. J. Brown (Wesleyan), the Rev. J. Davies (Independent), Messrs. Vernon, Tite, and Moore, after which Mr. Jones very warmly thanked the friends for this expression of their sympathy. Several individuals have also, in a more private way, shown their kindness to Mr. Jones, who has had heavy and repeated afflictions in his family.—*From a Correspondent*.

**BARBICAN CHAPEL.**—On Tuesday evening a congregational meeting, fully attended, was held at the above chapel, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. John Christien with a testimonial, as an expression of the affectionate regard of the church and congregation connected with this old-established place of worship. The Revs. H. B. Ingram, of Battle-bridge; S. Eastman, R. G. Harper, of Fetter-lane; Charles Brake, of Islington; W. M. Robinson, of Ponder's End; and W. Hooper were present. Letters of sympathy and explanatory of absence were read from the Rev. Drs. Spence and Weir, the Revs. J. S. Hall, Henderson and Edwards. The Rev. S. Eastman having offered prayer, John Mann, Esq., was called to preside; after which the senior deacon, Richard Mullens, Esq., addressed the meeting, and in a very affectionate speech referred to the position of Mr. Christien amongst them. He concluded by presenting to that gentleman a copy of Bagster's Bible with Commentary wholly Biblical, in three volumes, together with "Kitto's Daily Bible Readings," in eight volumes. Mr. Christien feelingly acknowledged the obligations under which he felt the church had placed him. He was succeeded by the Rev. H. B. Ingram. The Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Ponder's End, the Rev. C. Brake, and the Rev. R. G. Harper, of Fetter-lane, afterwards addressed the meeting.

**ORDINATION SERVICES.**—RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—The ordination services of the Rev. George Allan Coltart took place on Wednesday, April 3, at the Congregational Chapel, George-street. In the morning, after the usual devotional services, a forcible address was given explanatory of the principles and mode of church government of the Congregational

churches, as founded on the New Testament, by the Rev. J. Fletcher, of Christchurch. The text was selected from the 2nd chapter of the 1st of Corinthians, and the latter part of the 16th verse,—"But we have the mind of Christ." The usual questions put on such occasions to the newly-appointed minister were asked by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Southampton. Then followed the ordination prayer and laying on of hands, which was offered by the Rev. Mr. Cousins, of Portsea, assisted by Professor Newth, of Lancashire College, the theological tutor of the new minister. The text selected for the occasion was from the 4th chapter of Colossians and the 4th verse,—"That I might make it manifest, as I ought to speak." The evening service was opened by the Rev. Mr. Coltart giving out a hymn; after which the Scripture lesson was read and prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Proctor, of Newport, for the prosperity of the church and the newly-appointed minister. The sermon was preached by the venerable Mr. Adkins, of Southampton, whose labours and service have extended considerably over fifty years. His charge to the church and congregation was founded on the words found in the 16th chapter of Romans and the 30th verse,—"Now I beseech you, brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, and for the love of the spirit, that ye strive together with me in your prayers to God for me." A hymn was given out, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Coltart, which closed the services of the day.

### Correspondence.

#### TWO NOTORIOUS DEFENDERS OF CHURCH-RATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—When Mr. Hoare called the House of Commons a "set of devils," had he forgotten that most of the members are *Churchmen*? or did he wish us to understand that "unprincipled conduct" in the House is the natural result of the connection of our legislators with the State Church? Did Mr. Hoare say what he meant or mean what he said? Can it be that his "brimstone ideas" have disordered his brain and consequently we have Mr. Hoare's "vapours" at Church Defence meetings.

By-the-by, of course you know how it is the Duke of Marlborough is such a staunch supporter of Church-rates—his lordship never pays any, Blenheim being extra-parochial! Query. When Church-rates and tithes too are done away, is it not likely that Blenheim will still be to a great extent *extra-parochial*? I sometimes fancy it must be a great misfortune to have a very great man for an ancestor. Bishops beget deans and deans beget archdeacons, and archdeacons beget rectors, and rectors beget curates, and how insignificant the curate appears beside the old bishop's portrait. Have you a copy of the present Duke's soliloquy before his ancestor's portrait? I had almost forgotten that the duke begets a duke, but still the illustrations will serve: the brains that won the bishopric and the dukedom are buried in the ancestors' graves.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,  
ALLAN MALLET.

#### THE ENGLISH IN WALES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I can fully corroborate the statement of the Rev. H. Richard, in his letter of the 5th inst., respecting the need of providing for the new state of things arising from the influx of English people into Wales. I write, however, not to corroborate, but to supplement. Mr. Richard confines his references to the mining districts and great sea-port towns, and to the accession of English by immigration. Nothing can be more true than what he has said as to this. But our friends in England must also understand that the English language is rapidly gaining ground by other means than new arrivals from England and Scotland; it is effectually penetrating the Welsh people themselves in all our larger towns, and especially where the influence of railways extends, and is thus gradually converting our ancient British into a substantially English population. Hence, there is at present need of English preaching in many of our quieter and less rapidly advancing towns.

Take, for example, the town of Carmarthen. This place, with its 11,000 inhabitants, though but slightly affected by mining or manufacturing operations, has so long felt the influence of the English language, that so far back as thirty years ago the Independents had here a numerous and respectable English congregation. That congregation, however, through an unaccountable apathy in providing it with a place of worship (for it met only on Sunday afternoons in the Welsh chapel), has been allowed entirely to disappear. But the demand expressed by the presence of that congregation thirty years ago, is to-day far more loud and pressing, if the advancement of wealth and education, and of the English language, in the town, is attended to, and my belief is, that no mining or sea-port town in Wales now more justly requires the provision of an English Chapel for the Independents than does this town.

We have therefore resolved to build, and are just about commencing. Aid has already freely reached us from England, but we want much more, and we doubt not more will come. The English Chapel Building Society, whose encouragement determined our starting, has been a generous helper. Since the commencement of our enterprise, the conferences in Merthyr and Cardiff have inaugurated a movement which may eventually help us, but it seems now probable that our sanctuary must be finished before any funds from that quarter will be forthcoming.

The case of the English chapel at Carmarthen requires prompt aid, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is peculiarly worthy of support. There is no man acquainted with Wales who does not know its merits, and that it depends in a more than ordinary degree on extraneous assistance. I may say that to secure a good position we have been obliged to purchase land at a high sum, and we must erect a respectable chapel or miss a good part of our aim. For an outlay of 1,800*l.* less than 800*l.* is already promised. Though we have the support of the Welsh churches in this county, without excep-

tion, our chief source of aid must of necessity be English, and I beg most respectfully to bespeak the kindly sympathy of our wealthier friends in England on our behalf. Thanking you and Mr. Richard for introducing this subject to your readers,

I am, yours truly,

THOMAS NICHOLAS.

Carmarthen College, April 16, 1861.

### Anniversary Meetings.

#### THE BAPTIST UNION.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Union was held on Monday, at the Baptist Mission-house, Moorgate-street. The Rev. Dr. Acworth, of Bradford, presided.

The proceedings were commenced by singing and prayer.

The Rev. A. WIERG, of Stockholm, delivered an address upon "The History and Prospects of the Baptist Body in Sweden." He said that the visit paid by the Revs. Dr. Steane and J. H. Hinton to that country in 1858 had been the means of opening the eyes of men high in authority, and of society generally, to the true character of the denomination. People did not now think the Baptists to be such wild animals as formerly. (A laugh.) They had also been the means of abating a great deal of persecution. About twenty chapels had been erected in the last four or five years, and about thirty colporteurs or local preachers were employed in evangelical labours in the different villages and provinces of the kingdom. There were altogether at the present time about 120 Baptist churches in Sweden, and upwards of 5,000 persons had been added to their communion within the past six years. The first Sunday-school was opened in Sweden in 1851 by himself and a few friends, but there were now hundreds scattered throughout the kingdom. There was much to deplore in the religious aspect of the country. The majority of clergymen in connexion with the Lutheran Church were unconverted men, and many of them were cruel persecutors. A law of toleration had been passed, but there were still many restrictions upon Dissenters. They were not allowed to speak to a Lutheran on the subject of religion, except in their places of worship, under a heavy penalty or six months' imprisonment. The same penalty was incurred by any Dissenter attempting to instruct the children of Lutherans. He had come to this country for the purpose of interesting British Christians in the effort to build a Baptist chapel in Stockholm, and he was happy to say that he had collected 850*l.* towards that object. (Cheers.)

After this address the proceedings assumed a devotional character, and several ministers from the country gave interesting accounts of the revival of religion in their districts.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON, the secretary of the Union, read the report of the committee, from which it appeared that according to the last triennial returns from 1,222 Baptist churches in the United Kingdom, 858 of those churches had increased the number of their communicants by about 14,000, or an average of sixteen members for each. This increase was due in a great part to the revival in the Welsh churches.

On the motion for the adoption of the report, a question arose in reference to the relation of the American Baptist churches with slavery. The Rev. Dr. Stow, of Boston, U.S., a corresponding member of the Baptist Union, had resigned his office in consequence of some proceedings which had taken place at the Baptist Board, and which were commented upon in the religious journals of America. Those proceedings had reference to Dr. Stow's alleged pro-slavery tendencies, and the question was whether the doctor was a fit representative of the English Baptists on that subject. Opinions seem to have differed on this point, but meanwhile the doctor, in a semi-official communication, withdrew his resignation, and the question was referred to the Union meeting for its decision. The Rev. C. STOVEL moved a resolution removing Dr. Stow from the office of corresponding member, and appointed the Rev. A. L. Post, of the American Free Baptist Missionary Society, a decided abolitionist. This was seconded by the Rev. S. STANION, of Stoke Newington. The motion was opposed by the Rev. Dr. STEANE, and the Rev. W. ROBINSON, of Cambridge, and Mr. UNDERHILL, one of the secretaries of the Baptist Mission, partly on the ground that nothing had been alleged against the doctor beyond his occupying a species of neutral ground between the pro-slavery party and the abolitionists; whereas it was contended that he should be prepared, as the representative of the English Baptists, to take a decided course in opposition to slavery. Among those who argued in favour of this view were Revs. Dr. Burns, J. Webb, of Ipswich; W. Elliott, of Epsom; and the Rev. W. H. Bonner, of Newington. A rather stormy discussion ensued, and lasted nearly the whole of the day. Ultimately, after several propositions had been made and withdrawn, a resolution was come to, simply adding the name of the Rev. A. L. Post to the list of corresponding secretaries.

A petition was then agreed to to both Houses of Parliament in favour of an alteration in the law which prohibits marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and, after the transaction of some other business, the session terminated.

**BAPTIST HOME MISSION.**—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening at Mr. Spurgeon's New Tabernacle, Newington Butts. The attendance was very numerous. Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., presided. The report stated that the last

three or four years had witnessed some remarkable manifestations of Divine agency in the conversion of sinners. The work of revival had commenced in North America, from whence it had gone to the north of Ireland, and was now progressing very favourably in the West Indies, although it was marred to some extent by human ignorance and folly. The number of central stations are 91; the entire number of members, 3,945. There are 101 Sunday-schools, 1,018 teachers, and 7,000 scholars. The places of worship will accommodate about 27,000, and the number of weekly hearers is from 17,000 to 18,000. The total income has been 3,348*l.* 19*s.*, and the expenditure 3,294*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 54*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* The Rev. Francis Tucker moved and the Rev. Mr. Whitehead seconded the adoption of the report. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon and several other speakers then addressed the meeting, and a resolution recommending the churches to support the secretary in his work having been cordially agreed to, the proceedings terminated with the doxology. This is the first public meeting unconnected with Mr. Spurgeon's congregation which has been held in the Tabernacle. A series of meetings connected with the religious societies are announced to be held in the building.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon has addressed a letter to the Emperor of the French, in reference to the pamphlet of the Duc D'Aumale, urging that as it contained a personal attack upon himself, it might not be suppressed, and pointing out that "to suppress is not to answer." The *Moniteur*, however, states that it did not seem possible to accede to the wishes of the Prince and to interrupt the course of justice. It is said that Prince Napoleon has since asked permission of the Emperor to call the duke out, and has been refused. The Procureur-General of Versailles has been dismissed for his negligence in allowing the pamphlet to be printed within his jurisdiction, at St. Germain. It is said that the Orleans family gave M. Bean, the printer, 100,000*frs.* as a compensation for the loss of his license, which is sure to follow the publication.

#### ITALY.

##### GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 17th, after considerable discussion, the project of law on the new title of Government Acts, as proposed by the committee, was adopted by 174 against 58 votes. Thus the formula, "Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy by the grace of God," was retained.

On the 18th, Garibaldi was present, and was received with such an outburst of applause that the business of the Chamber was temporarily suspended. Garibaldi took his seat on the Left, at the side of Signor Macchi.

Baron Ricasoli then put his interpellation relative to the Southern army, and requested the Ministry to state their motives for disbanding the army of Southern Italy, and what prompted the measures ordered to be taken for its reorganisation.

General Fanti, the Minister of War, defended the measures which had been taken, and said that the system of volunteering was not always favourable to discipline. He said it was impossible to incorporate all the Garibaldian officers in the Royal army with the rank they previously held. He justified the measures which had been taken with regard to the Bourbon army, and concluded by reviewing the state of the Royal army.

Garibaldi then pronounced a speech so violent that it excited a tumult in the Chamber. Words of conciliation had been brought to him, but they were only words, and he was a matter-of-fact man.

When (he continued) my country is at stake, I shall always yield—(applause)—but can I shake hands with the man who has made me a foreigner in my own country? (Bravos from the galleries.) The Minister of War has said that he has saved Central Italy from anarchy. I appeal to those who governed the country; there was no danger of anarchy. I do not want to bandy personalities, but I must defend my honour. There are glorious facts to record; and that glory was not darkened until this Cabinet extended its cold and baneful hand over the South.

Count Cavour here rose in great excitement, and said a few words that were unintelligible, amid the cries of "Order, order."

General Garibaldi: I thought I had acquired the right of speaking the truth to the representatives of the country by thirty years of services.

The President (M. Ratazzi): Speak your mind, but do not offend others.

General Garibaldi: When the love of concord and the horror of a fratricidal war—

Count Cavour (passionately): No one desired civil war! I protest most solemnly! I cannot allow such words to pass!

(General uproar. The President puts on his hat and retires. General Garibaldi is surrounded by many of his friends, who advise him to moderate his language. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, the sitting was re-umed.)

The President: I am compelled to blame General Garibaldi severely for the words he has spoken, and I must recommend him to be more moderate, or else I must condemn him to silence.

General Garibaldi promised he would not speak any more of the Cabinet, and then proceeded to detail all the grievances of the Southern army.

General Bixio: This division between Garibaldi and Count Cavour is a great misfortune. To see M. de Cavour, General Garibaldi, and M. Ratazzi shake hands together, I would willingly sacrifice myself and my whole family. (Loud cheers.) I beg of Count Cavour not to mind Garibaldi's words.

Count Cavour: I am represented as the enemy of the volunteers—I, who was the first to call them out! I appeal to General Garibaldi himself! It was I—I, who sent for him in 1859, and requested him to lend us his assistance. I will not dwell on the difficulties that project had to encounter; they were immense, and the volunteers did us also immense service. They have proved that all Italians know how to fight and die for their country, and you imagine that I am hostile to the volunteers! I accept for my part General Bixio's invitation, and I will forget the first part of this sitting. The Government has done all in its power to increase the regular army; nevertheless, although I have not examined General Garibaldi's project, I am disposed to second its being taken into consideration. There is between the General and me a fact which separates us. I thought it my duty to advise the King to cede Nice and Savoy. From the grief that I felt on that occasion I can understand the General's feelings, and his resentment against me.

General Garibaldi: I am satisfied with Count Cavour's explanation; but there is a means of appeasing our political dissensions. I am sure Count Cavour loves his country; let him then use his influence in support of my bill for arming the country, and let the volunteers of the army of the South be recalled into service. Thus we shall be reconciled.

On the 19th, Liberio Romano defended the conduct of the Neapolitan army.

General Bixio declared that, as the Chamber favourably received the speech which he pronounced on the preceding day in reference to the Southern army, the Garibaldian officers of superior rank and those who were deputies, resigned their military titles. He proposed an order of the day insisting upon the forts being armed, even if they should be occupied by the National Guard. He said:—"The army should speedily number 300,000 men, and the Parliament should vote all the necessary supplies." He concluded as follows:—"When we have obtained such an army we shall be able to resist everybody."

Garibaldi proposed another order of the day, drawn up in the following manner:—

The Chamber expresses its gratitude to the Garibaldian officers who were appointed by decree of the Dictator, and although it leaves the Ministry at liberty to organise volunteer corps, and to call them out at opportune times, requests the Ministry to reconstruct and maintain the Southern Army.

On quitting the hall with the deputies, Count Cavour was cheered by an immense concourse of people. A similar demonstration was afterwards made in honour of Garibaldi. These manifestations were expressive of the desire of the people for a reconciliation between Garibaldi and Count Cavour.

On the 20th, Count Cavour defended General Fanti's project of law, and declared that the Minister of War had no intention of wounding the feelings of the Garibaldian officers, whom the Ministry highly esteemed. Their resignation would, he said, be productive of regrettable consequences. Count Cavour then defended the decree of April, ordering the formation of three divisions of volunteers. He examined the orders of the day proposed by Garibaldi and Baron Ricasoli, and showed the difficulties in the way of immediately placing the volunteers on active service. Count Cavour continued as follows:—

If, after the speech of General Bixio, the Government were to give him the command of the volunteers, it would be a kind of declaration of war. (Marks of disapprobation.) The Government has frequently declared to Europe that the aim of the Italians is to complete the Kingdom of Italy by the annexation of Rome, but that this will be done peacefully and with the consent of France. The Government has likewise declared that it will not take the initiative in a war for the recovery of Venetia. A spark may set all Europe in a blaze. England has positively declared that she will be against those who shall provoke such a conflagration. It is, therefore, necessary to listen to the advice of friendly Governments in order to avoid a conflict between Italy and another Power. The Ministry cannot agree to the order of the day proposed by Garibaldi.

Count Cavour admitted the possibility of following a contrary policy; "but then (he said) it would be necessary to declare it openly. In such a case, the members of the Cabinet, as Italians, would co-operate by every possible means."

General Bixio gave explanations respecting the resignation of the Garibaldian officers, which were received with applause.

General Fanti also gave some satisfactory explanation, and it was then stated that the resignation would, in consequence, be withdrawn.

General Garibaldi declared loudly that he owed nearly all his successes to his brave companions in arms. He then put a question to Count Cavour relating to the arming of the nation.

Count Cavour, in reply, said:—

As far as the regular army is concerned, we have made two levies in Central Italy, and one levy has been ordered in Southern Italy. A levy in Sicily also is under the consideration of the Government. The quantity of war material required is almost completed. We possess 100 batteries of artillery, and, thanks to the kindness of a friendly Power, we have also a great quantity of rifles. With regard to the volunteers, the Government will maintain their lists (cadres) in order to make use of them at any opportune moment.

In case of danger of war the volunteers would be re-organised, and Garibaldi would be requested to take the command.

Garibaldi said he was not satisfied with these declarations, as all the news from the interior and the exterior was alarming. He insisted, therefore, on the re-organisation of the Southern army.

The Chamber then adopted the following order of the day, proposed by Baron Ricasoli, by 197 against 77 votes:—

The Chamber, having heard the declarations of the Ministry, being convinced that the decree for the formation of three divisions of volunteers will be faithfully executed, and that the Government will suitably provide for the brave Southern army; and that the Government will know how to increase and arrange our forces in an efficacious manner; and,

finally, being convinced that the Government of the King will actively occupy itself with the armaments for the defence of the country—a duty which appertains to the Government alone—passes to the order of the day.

Signor Rattazzi, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, is indisposed. It is believed that he will not preside for some days.

The *Italia* says:—"Garibaldi will not attend the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies for some days, as his health requires that he should remain quiet. It is said that he will go to Treccia, near Cremona."

#### POLICY OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

In the *Indépendance* of Brussels is published the text of a despatch addressed by Count Cavour, on the 16th of last month, to the Marquis d'Azeglio, Italian Minister in London, for the purpose of explaining to the British Cabinet the present situation of Italy, and her relations with foreign Powers. Respecting Venetia, Count Cavour says:—

In the present condition of Europe, the Venetian question is not susceptible of an isolated solution. No attempt to solve it by force could be made without lighting up a conflagration which would spread its ravages far, and the responsibility of which would be laid by Europe on that Government which, without provocation, had caused its soldiers to cross the frontiers.

Convinced of this truth, the Government of his Majesty has decided upon employing every effort to prevent any act which might, directly or indirectly, induce a European war. It will await the period when the development of events will impress on the minds of all the statesmen of Europe, whether adversaries or partisans of Austria, the conviction already entertained by all who have closely studied the Venetian question—that the possession of that province is a source of weakness to Austria, while it is a cause of trouble to Italy and to Europe.

Count Cavour goes on to remark that, of all the Powers of Europe, Austria alone has formally protested against the annexation of Central Italy, and has made it known, although confidentially, that she reserves to herself the right of putting her protest into action whenever she may judge it suitable to her interests. These reservations and claims, Count Cavour adds, are not confined to words alone; and although the Austrian Cabinet has declared that it has no intention of attacking Italy so long as the Austrian frontiers are respected, and Italy cannot therefore be regarded as in a state of war with Austria; yet it is impossible to dissemble that the position is "abnormal, difficult, and dangerous." This explanation Count Cavour concludes by saying he has entered into in order that the British Cabinet may understand where the responsibility of the present position of Italy and Austria, or of any future events arising out of it, ought to rest.

A copy of the despatch is said to have been also conveyed to M. de Thouvenel.

A telegram from Naples of the 20th says:—"The reactionary movements in the provinces have been completely suppressed. Rionegro, Melfi, Barile, and Vico, the last retreats of the insurgents, have been occupied by Piedmontese troops. The disturbances at Cosenza are over. The Deputy Governor, having quitted his post, has been dismissed. The city of Naples is tranquil."

#### ROME.

"While discussions are going on at Turin," says the *Nord*, "a struggle not less warm or less important is agitating the Vatican. It appears by a letter from Rome that the late reactionary movements have been carried on without the knowledge of the Pope. When his Holiness heard that it was in his name that bandits had been armed, and fire and pillage ordered to be perpetrated in the kingdom of Naples, he sent for Mgr. de Mérode, and commanded him to put an end to this sacrilegious abuse of the Pontifical authority, rendering him responsible for the non-execution of the order."

According to accounts from Paris, Count Cavour believes he can ward off an attack from Venetia; but the Roman question involves the pacification of Naples. He has requested the Emperor to use his influence to remove Francis II. from Rome, where the deposed monarch is a focus of intrigue. The solution, however, seems no nearer. The Pope will not yet negotiate, and has announced to the Court of Vienna that, if driven from Italy, he will make a triumphal progress through Austria and Germany—a not very explicable project.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, having been definitively constituted, held its first sitting at Pesth on Friday. M. Ghyecz, the president, in his opening speech, laid stress on the equality of the rights of all citizens and all nationalities of Hungary, and urged the necessity for maintaining the integrity of the country. He expressed his regret at the absence of the representatives of Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, the military frontier, and the district of Fiume.

A letter from Vienna, of the 15th, says:—

During the last three days the Moderates in the Hungarian Diet have been trying to persuade the Ultras to agree to an address to the Sovereign in reply to the message which was communicated to the two Houses by the Royal Commissary. Deak, Eötvös, Gorove, and Szalay, have more than once spoken in favour of an address; but Count L. Teleky, Nyary, Lonyay, and all the other advanced Liberals, maintain that there is no necessity for one. "Let the Diet," say they, "take resolutions, and in the regular way of business communicate them to the Crown."

The declaration protesting against the letter of General Benedek, reflecting on the Hungarian nobles, who refused to recognise the constitution

of the 26th Feb., was signed by sixty-one Hungarian magnates, among whom are the Carolysis, Szechenyis, Zichys, Esterhazys, Batthyanyis, Palfys, Nadasdys, &c. They say:—

We are necessitated to declare the man who, on account of a difference of political opinion, calls the magnates cowardly to be a criminal (*verbrecher*). Feldzeugmeister Benedek must have read in history, and must also know by personal experience that the Hungarian magnates have always steadfastly upheld the honour of their native country and their own too. To a secret aspersion (*verdächtigung*) we give a public reply, in order that we may be able, altogether and singly, to refute the calumnious charge made against us. We who sign this declaration do not in the least doubt that we give expression to the feelings of every one of the Hungarian magnates.

#### POLAND.

##### PROGRESS OF MILITARY REPRESSION.

The following telegrams have been published:—

THORN, April 16 (Evening).—The negotiations with Count Zamoyski and M. Lewinski have up to the present remained without result. M. Wielopolski will shortly proceed to St. Petersburg, the Emperor wishing to have a personal conference with him on the state of things in Poland. News from the provinces indicates the existence of an irritable feeling among the peasants against the noblemen. Rumours are current of a bloody conflict having taken place at Lubin.

CRACOW, April 17.—The state of things at Warsaw remains unchanged. Arrests continue to be made. The number of the killed, wounded, and arrested amounts altogether to 1,000. The exasperation of the people is increasing throughout the whole country.

THORN, April 17.—General Paniutin, the military Governor of Warsaw, has published a proclamation sternly prohibiting the wearing of political emblems, and limiting the followers of a funeral to the family of the deceased. The city of Warsaw is ordered to contribute daily the sum of 2,000 roubles for the maintenance of the troops, and to pay 1,500 roubles to defray the expense of burying those who fell in the recent disturbances.

BRESLAU, April 18.—Advice from Warsaw, to the 15th inst., state that the system of repression was extending there. The negotiations with the Polish leaders had, until then, been without any result. They inspired no great confidence. The troops have bivouacked in the public squares. Foreigners entering Poland are subjected to a strict examination.

BRESLAU, April 19.—According to advices from Warsaw to the 17th inst. the state of things was daily growing worse. It was feared that the exasperation of the people would lead to fresh disturbances. The rigorous measures which had been taken had not intimidated the people. The negotiations with the leading men of Poland had been broken off. Prince Gortchakoff had announced that official communications would be made explaining the extent of the concessions granted by the Emperor.

CRACOW, April 19.—The state of things at Warsaw remains unaltered. The soldiers continue to offer violence and provocations to the people. According to a secret report said to have been addressed to the Government, the number of killed on the 8th April was 240. Among the wounded were eighty who have since died. The Government insists on the payment of the war contributions which had been levied upon the city.

THORN, April 21.—A proclamation of the Governor Prince Gortchakoff states that no assemblage of people for political discussions will be tolerated; and that order can only be maintained by the civil officers of the State, with the assistance of the military, but nowhere by delegates of the citizens. The Government has decided on sending M. Platanoff, instead of M. Wielopolski, to St. Petersburg, to give an account to the Emperor of the state of things in Poland. The report universally circulated, that the Government had imposed a war contribution on the city of Warsaw for the maintenance of the troops, is without any foundation.

THORN, April 21.—At the present moment all the Russian troops are concentrated at Warsaw. The provinces are divested of soldiers. The Cossacks set fire to the city of Chelm for the purpose of plundering it. The fire was, however, extinguished. It is said that the Emperor will designate the persons who are to be called to official functions.

POSEN, April 22.—The Minister of Public Worship has strictly prohibited national prayers in the churches of Warsaw, otherwise the military will interfere. Two higher classes of the Radom School have been closed.

#### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The *Morgen-Voss Gazette* announces, as a public rumour which was gaining ground, the approaching abdication of the King of Denmark, Frederick VII., in favour of the hereditary Prince, Christian, and his early departure for Algeria.

It would appear from a semi-official article which we find in the *Dagbladet* of Copenhagen that Denmark wishes at any price to put an end to her quarrels with Germany, offering to the Duchy of Holstein to preserve her union with the Germanic Confederation by quitting her constitutional community with the rest of the Danish monarchy, and to organise herself as an independent and federative part of the possessions of the King of Denmark. This concession would, in fact, remove all difficulties, were it not for the question of Schleswig, the relations of which with Holstein are now the greatest difficulty in that interminable question.

#### SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says that the Government will accept the annexation of St. Domingo as soon as it has been confirmed by a vote of the people, and if no foreign Power protests against the incorporation of St. Domingo with Spain.

#### TURKEY.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that at a conference of the European representatives at that Court, Prince Gortchakoff demanded that a per-

manent commission should be constituted at Constantinople for the protection of the interests of the Christian population of Turkey, and the general supervision of the administration of the territory of the Sultan. It is added that the representative of England opposed these demands.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Constantinople, dated 18th inst., which asserts that the Porte has sanctioned the union of the Danubian Principalities under Prince Couza, and has demanded that the conference at Paris should take official notice of the fact. It is stated that no diplomatic representative has offered any opposition to this resolution of the Porte, not even Baron Prokesch, the Austrian Intermuncio.

The *Patrie* says:—"The Turkish vessels blockading the coasts of Albania have captured and taken to Antivari a brig sailing under the Ionian flag, on account of its being loaded with arms and munitions of war."

Omer Pacha has been appointed generalissimo of the army in the Herzegovina, and will conduct the inquiry in Bosnia. War matériel and reinforcements have been sent to Antivari.

Prince Garatchanine has arrived in Constantinople, and has demanded the evacuation of Belgrade by the Mussulmans.

The issue of the new *caimés* has commenced. The amount to be issued is 300,000,000 piastres. No official explanation has yet been given on the subject, and serious local complaints are made in consequence.

The report of the Syrian commission is so voluminous that it will be sent back for revision and abbreviation. All the commissioners, with the exception of the representative of France, recommend the appointment of three *caimacans* for the Lebanon—namely, a Druse, a Maronite, and a Greek. The French commissioner insists on the appointment of only one *caimacan*—to be a Maronite. The commissioners are to remain at Beyrouth.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles, states that great numbers of Hungarians and Poles arrive there every week on their way to Italy. They make, it is added, no secret of their intention to return to their countries with arms in their hands.

The Consuls of the different European Powers resident at Mostar have, in pursuance of instructions from Constantinople, summoned the Montenegrins and insurgents to raise the siege of Niksikl. This town, which contains a population of 4,000, is reduced to the last extremity, and fears are entertained that cruelties may be exercised upon the inhabitants.

#### WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA.

The Elective Assembly of Wallachia has been convoked for the 22nd of April.

The National Assembly of Moldavia has voted, by 34 against 16, for uniting the two Assemblies of Moldavia and Wallachia, in order to deliberate in common upon a new law in reference to the relations between the peasants and their landlords, the definitive settlement of which question is considered urgent by the Assembly.

#### UNITED STATES.

##### WARLIKE RUMOURS.

News from New York comes down to April 10th.

No official statement has yet been made with respect to the intentions of the Federal Government. The chartered transports Baltic and Illinois, with 500 troops and a quantity of war matériel on board, and the cutter Harriet Lane, sailed on the 8th inst. under sealed orders. It is currently rumoured that their destination is Fort Sumter.

The envoy of the Federal Government arrived at Charleston on the 8th inst., but was refused admission to Fort Sumter. He has since returned to Washington.

President Davis has made a requisition to the governor of Alabama for three thousand troops.

The Massachusetts Legislature has abolished capital punishment.

The *Times* of Saturday, writing evidently from special information, has an explanation of the probabilities of war in America:—

We are informed on good authority that, at the departure of the last mail, the Government at Washington was on the point of sending troops to Texas in order to recover that splendid province from the Secessionists. It will be remembered that General Houston, a man great in the annals of the State, and formidable for his intrepidity and resource, was in conflict with the authorities. Houston was Governor when the movement of secession began, and, though a strong supporter of Southern rights, and no opponent of secession, he differed so widely from his fellow-citizens as to the power of the Convention to disjoin the State from one Confederacy and attach it to another without an appeal to the people, that it was attempted to expel him from the office, and, we believe, to make him a prisoner. However, the General still holds his own, and it is said that he has a strong party to support him.

Joshua R. Giddings, a venerable Republican from Ohio, and a staunch Abolitionist, has been nominated by President Lincoln as Consul-General to British North America. He will reside in Montreal.

#### INDIA.

The advices by the overland mail from Bombay are to March 27th, and from Calcutta to the 18th.

Bombay has raised 120,000*l.*, and Calcutta 160,000*l.*, to rescue the people from starvation. The whole of the Madras Presidency was bordering upon famine. A lull had occurred in the cry of distresses from the North-West. Some rain had fallen in many localities, still there was great distress in Travancore.

The supply of cotton to England is the most general subject of interest. The hostilities in Sikkim are likely to be brought to a close. Small-pox is very prevalent at Bombay.

The Army Amalgamation Committee is still sitting at Calcutta. The result of its deliberations is impatiently awaited by the army.

The vacant Chief Commissionership of Oude, one of the most important appointments in the country, has been bestowed upon Mr. Yule, a Bengal civilian.

#### JAPAN.

We (*Daily News*) understand that letters have been received in London, stating that the Government at Yeddo have given to the Foreign Consuls the requisite assurances of safety, and that they will forthwith return to the capital.

#### PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

##### TRUSTEES OF CHARITIES BILL.

The motion for going into committee on this bill was on Wednesday rejected by 200 to 171.

##### MINORITY—AYES.

Adair, H E	Dunkellin, Lord	Milnes, R M
Agar-Ellis, Hon L	Dunlop, A M	Mitchell, T A
Alcock, T	Dunne, M	Monson, Hon W J
Antrobus, E	Enfield, Viscount	Morris, D
Ayrton, A S	Ennis, J	Norris, J T
Bagwell, J	Evans, Sir De Lacy	North, F
Bailey, C	Evans, T W	Onslow, G
Baines, E	Ewart, J C	Owen, Sir H O
Ball, E	Fenwick, H	Padmore, R
Barnes, T	Ferriby, Lord	Paget, C
Bass, M T	Finlay, A S	Paxton, Sir J
Baxter, W E	Fitzwilliam, Hon C	Peto, Sir S M
Bazley, T	Foley, H W	Pigott, Sergeant
Beaumont, S A	Foljambe, F J S	Pilkington, J
Bellver, R M	Forster, W E	Pollard-Urquhart, W
Biggs, J	Fortescue, Hon F D	Ponsoby, Hon A
Black, A	Fox, W J	Powell, W T R
Blake, J	Freeland, H W	Pryse, E L
Bouverie, Rt Hon E	French, Col	Ramsden, Sir J W
Brady, J	Gard, R S	Raynham, Viscount
Brand, Hon H	Gavin, Major	Ricardo, O
Bright, J	Gilpin, C	Robertson, D
Briscoe, J I	Goldsmid, Sir F H	Roupell, W
Bristow, A R	Gower, Hon F L	Russell, A
Brown, J	Greene, J	Russell, Sir W
Brown, Lord J T	Gregory, W H	St. Aubyn, J
Brue, Hon A	Gregson, S	Salomons, Alderman
Buller, J W	Hadfield, G	Schofield, W
Buller, Sir A W	Hanbury, R	Seymour, Sir M
Burke, Sir T J	Hankey, T	Shelley, Sir J V
Butler, C S	Hardcastle, J A	Smith, J B
Caird, J	Headlam, Rt Hon T	Staapool, W
Carnegie, Hon C	Henley, Lord	Stansfield, J
Cavendish, Hon W	Hodgson, K D	Steel, J
Cavendish, Lord G	Holland, E	Sykes, Col
Cholmeley, Sir M J	Holland, E	Talbot, C R M
Churchill, Lord A S	Jackson, W	Thornhill, W P
Clay, J	Jervoise, Sir J C	Tollemache, Hon F J
Clifford, C C	Kershaw, J	Villiers, Rt Hon C P
Clive, G	King, Hon P J L	Vivian, H H
Cogan, W H F	Kinglake, Alex W	Vynner, R A
Coke, Hon Col	Knatchbull, H	Waldron, L
Coningham, W	Langton, W H G	Warner, E
Crawford, E H J	Laws, W	Watkins, Col L
Crosley, F	Leatham, E A	Wemyss, J H E
Dalglish, R	Lee, W	Westhead, J P B
Davey, R	Locke, John	Whalley, G H
Davis, Colonel F	Lysley, W J	Whitbread, S
Demman, Hon G	MacCann, J	White, J
Dent, J D	Mac Evoy, E	Wickham, H W
Dodson, J G	Mackie, J	Wilcox, B
Douglas, Sir C	McMahon, P	Williams, W
Duff, M E G	Maguire, J F	Wrightson, W B
Duff, Major L D G	Majoribanks, D C	Wyvill, M
Duke, Sir J	Martin, J	Tellers.
Dunbar, Sir W	Massey, W N	Dillwyn, L L
Dundas, F	Miller, W	Mellor, J
Dundas, Rt Hon Sir D	Mills, T	

##### MAJORITY—NOES.

Adderley, Rt Hon C	Forrester, Rt Hon Col	Lygon, Hon F
Ashley, Lord	George, J	Macaulay, K
Astell, J H	Getty, S G	McCormick, W
Baillie, H	Gilpin, Col	Macdonogh, F
Baring, T	Gladstone, Rt Hon W	Mainwaring, T
Barrow, W H	Goddard, A L	Malcolm, J W
Bartlett, Major	Gore, J R O	Manners, Rt Hon Ld J
Bathurst, A A	Gore, W R O	Miles, Sir W
Bathurst, F H	Greenall, G	Miller, T J
Beech, W W B	Gray, Captain	Mills, A
Bentley, G W P	Griffith, C D	Mitford, W T
Bentinck, G C	Groghan, Sir E	Montagu, Lord R
Beresford, Rt Hon W	Halliburton, T C	Montgomery, Sir G
Bernard, T T	Hamilton, Lord C	Morgan, O
Bond, J W M G	Hamilton, Major	Morgan, Hon Major
Bottfield, B	Hamilton, Viscount	Mowbray, Rt Hon J R
Bovill, W	Hanbury, Hon Capt	Mundy, W
Bramston, T W	Hardy, G	Mure, D
Bridges, Sir B W	Hardy, J	Murray, W
Brooks, R	Hartopp, E B	Nass, Lord
Buckley, Gen	Hassard, M	Nicol, W
Banbury, Capt W B	Heathcote, Sir W	Noel, Hon G J
"C"	Henley, Rt Hon J W	North, Col
Buxton, C	Hennessey, J P	Northcote, Sir S
Cartwright, Colonel	Hervey, Lord A	Packe, C W
Cave, S	Heygate, Sir F W	Pakenham, Colonel
Cayley, E S	Heygate, W U	Pakington, Rt Hon Sr J
Cecil, Lord R	Hill, Lord E	Palk, Sir L
Clive, Hon G W	Holford, R S	Palmer, R W
Closs, M C	Hood, Sir A A	Parker, Major W
Cobbold, J C	Hop, G W	Patten, Col W
Cochrane, A D	Hopwood, J T	Pevensey, Viscount
Codrington, Sir W	Hotham, Lord	Phillips, J H
Cole, Hon H	Hovew, E	Phillips, G L
Collins, T	Hubbard, J G	Pritchard, J
Copeland, Mr Ald	Hume, W W F	Puller, C W G
Corry, Rt Hon H L	Hunt, G W	Quinn, P
Cubitt, G	Ingestre, Viscount	Ridley, Sir M W
Curzon, Vis J	Jennyn, Earl	Rolt, J
Dawson, R P	Jervis, Captain	Rowley, Hon R T
Deedes, W	Johnstone, Hon H B	Salt, Thomas
Dickson, Colonel	Jolliffe, Rt Hon Sr W	Sclater-Booth, G
Disraeli, Rt Hon B	Kekewich, S T	Seymer, H K
Du Cane, C	Kendall, N	Shirley, E P
Duncombe, Hon A	Kennard, R W	Sidney, T
Du Pre, C	Kerrison, Sir E C	Smith, M
Dutton, Hon R H	Knatchbull, W F	Smith, A
East, Sir J B	Lacoe, Sir E	Smith, S G
Edwards, Major	Leader, N P	Smyth, Col
Egerton, Sir F G	Leake, Sir H	Smollett, P B
Egerton, Hon A F	Legh, Major C	Somerset, Colonel
Egerton, E C	Legh, W J	Somes, J
Egerton, Hon W	Leighton, Sir B	Spooner, R
Estcourt, Rt Hon T H	Lennox, Lord G G	Stanhope, Lord
Farquhar, Sir M	Leslie, W	Stirling, W
Farrar, J	Liddell, Hon H G	Stuart, Lieut. Col W
Fellowes, E	Long, R P	Stracey, Sir H
Filmer, Sir E	Longfield, R	Thynne, Lord E
Fitzgerald, W R S	Lovaine, Lord	Thynne, Lord H
Forde, Colonel	Lyall, G	Tollemache, J

Torrens, R	Walcott, Admiral	Wyndham, Hon H
Tottenham, C	Walker, J R	Wyndham, Hon P
Trefusis, Hon CH	Walpole, Rt Ha S	Wynn, Col
Upton, Hon Gen	Walter, J	Wynne, W W E
Valletort, Viscount	Watlington, J W P	Yorke, Hon E T
Vance, J	Whitmore, H	Tellers.
Vansittart, W	Whitmore, H	Selwyn, C J
Verner, Sir W	Woodd, B T	Beecroft, G S

#### PAIRS.

For	Against.	For.	Against.
Mr. Beale	Mr. Hornby	Mr. Augustus Mr. Moody	
Mr. Heneage	Lord Henniker	Smith	
Mr. Merry	General Peel	Col. Clifford	Lord Grey de
Hon. C. Howard	Mr. Cross		Wilton
Mr. Blencowe	Capt. Gladstone	Mr. Shafto	Sr C Mordaunt
Mr. Tite	Sir H. Cairns	Mr. Marshall	Mr. Lefroy
Lord Andover	Mr. Powys	Col. Kingscote	Mr. Knightley
Mr. H. Berkeley	Mr. King King	Ld. Hortington	Mr. Peacocke
Mr. Ellice, jun.	Hon. Colonel	The Attorney-Sir F. Kelly	
	Bernard	General	
Mr. W. Martin	Hon. Colonel	Lord Bury	Lord Newport
	Anneley	Mr. Crawford	Col. Taylor
Mr. C. Forster	Lord Burghley	(London)	
Mr. Layard	Hon. Colonel	Hn F Calthorpe	Sr J Ferguson
	Lowther	Baron M. de Hon. B.C. Hill	
Mr. Ewing	Mr. Greaves	Rothschild	
Mr. Beamish	Mr. Repton	Baron L. de Capt. Lowther	
Mr. Moffatt	Sir J. Trollope	Rothschild	

#### REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION FROM THE PEACE SOCIETY TO FRANCE.

Having been deputed by the committee of the Peace Society to convey an address from that body to the French people, we proceeded to Paris towards the beginning of the present month in fulfilment of our mission. The following is a copy of the document in question:—

##### ADDRESS FROM THE PEACE SOCIETY OF LONDON TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

Friends and Brethren,—As a body of persons associated together for the one sole purpose of promoting international peace on broad grounds of humanity and religion, we venture most respectfully to address to you a few words with reference to the circumstances in which our two countries are at present placed as regards each other. We have observed with the utmost satisfaction the many proofs which the French Government has given—by friendly concert with our own in council and in action, by the treaty of commerce recently concluded with our country, by the abolition of the passport system, and other acts of conciliation and kindness—of its desire to cultivate amicable relations with England, and to draw the two nations into closer bonds of union. No less gratifying is it to us to know that the same good feeling evidently prevails among the French people. We believe we may confidently affirm that the great majority of our countrymen cordially reciprocate these sentiments. It is, however, deeply to be deplored that there are certain influences at work on both sides of the Channel tending to provoke alienation and jealousy between us. And when that is the case, is it not desirable that the people themselves should step forward to express the confidence and esteem which they entertain for each other, and their desire and determination to perpetuate those pacific relations which have now for so long a time happily subsisted between them? By such means they may neutralise the efforts of those who wish to foment mutual suspicion and animosity between the two nations, since the great bulk of the people in both countries have the strongest interest in the preservation of peace. Those who profit by war may be counted by units, while those who suffer by it in life, in liberty, in property, in morals, in everything that contributes to human weal, must be counted by millions. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance to the interests of civilisation, and progress, and peace, of a cordial understanding between England and France. To a great extent the future destinies of Europe are in the keeping of these two great countries. It is for them, by their influence and example, to decide whether those destinies shall be developed peacefully, amid the triumphs of intelligence, of science, of industry, of commerce, and of whatever contributes to the improvement and happiness of the race, or amid scenes of murderous violence, which shall plunge the nations again in a long night of barbarism and blood. Surely we cannot hesitate as to which of these two courses it behoves us to follow. But in order to fulfil worthily the part assigned to us by Providence, we must vigilantly guard against yielding ourselves to the guidance of those who, whether from interest or passion, would nourish mutual suspicions and jealousies between us. Let us resolutely turn a deaf ear to whosoever would calumniate us to each other in order to prolong or to revive ancient antipathies, which in times past have been the source of such incalculable misery to both nations. And why should we not unite to demand that some means be taken by our two powerful Governments to organise the peace of Europe, by establishing a system of stipulated arbitration, or some other form of judicial reference, by which the disputes of nations may be submitted to the adjudication of reason and justice, instead of being left to the irrational and brutal arbitration of the sword? Why should all the great civilised and Christian nations be seen for ever standing in an attitude of reciprocal distrust, exhausting their means by those enormous armaments with which they menace and affront each other during peace? Would it not be more consonant with reason and religion that they should mutually agree to reduce them; so that we may no longer see the immense wealth created by the skill and industry of our toiling millions, and the marvellous inventions in science and art which Providence has sent for the service of humanity, instead of being consecrated to relieve the misery and increase the comfort of the people, diverted to purposes of destruction? What nobler mission can be proposed to these two nations, standing, as they do, in the van of the world's civilisation, than to lead Europe away from this fatal and ruinous system into a path where there shall be still rivalry, but not in deeds of violence, not in armaments of war, but rivalry in those beneficent triumphs of peace which are attended with no remorse to the victor and no humiliation to the vanquished?—JOSEPH PEASE, president; HENRY RICHARD, secretary.

After conferring with several friends in that city it appeared to us that the only effectual way of bringing the address entrusted to us extensively before the French public was by its publication in the Paris journals. Accordingly, we made it our

business to call at the offices of those journals, and had the pleasure of seeing the editors of nearly all the daily and some of the weekly papers. We have gratefully to acknowledge the extreme courtesy and kindness with which we were received by those gentlemen. Two or three of them, indeed, representing the Ultramontane party, made no secret of their distaste for the Anglo-French alliance. But, with that exception, we heard but one sentiment expressed, and that was a cordial desire to preserve a good understanding between England and France, and to multiply and extend the relations of peace and friendship between the two peoples. Differences of opinion were, of course, freely uttered as respects certain points in the address; but so far as its main and most important feature was concerned, the wish to maintain perfect harmony between the two countries, nothing could be more frank and hearty than the response it elicited. It was published at once, and in *extenso*, in *Le Siècle*, *L'Opinion Nationale*, *Le Journal des Débats*, *Le Constitutionnel*, *Le Pays*, *La Presse*, *L'Ami de la Religion*, and *L'Union*.

It was also referred to in a very friendly paragraph in the *Moniteur*, as containing sentiments which "cannot fail to meet with general sympathy in France." Even *Le Monde* has an allusion to it, conceived in no unkindly spirit. The editors of some of the weekly and monthly papers have likewise promised to insert it in their respective publications. It has also appeared in whole, or in part, in *Le Courrier des Bas Rhin* in French and in German, in *Le Journal de Rouen*, and in *Le Précurseur*, a Belgian paper; besides, no doubt, many other provincial and foreign journals which we have not seen.

Our experience was, of course, comparatively brief and limited, and we do not wish to pass it for more than it is worth. But we certainly had opportunities of meeting a very considerable number of persons who may be fairly regarded as representatives of public opinion in France, and we have the utmost pleasure in saying that, with the unimportant exception already referred to, we could not discover a single trace of that hostility to England which has been alleged by certain writers and speakers on this side of the Channel as prevailing among our neighbours. On the contrary, whether we refer to the editors of the public journals, or to gentlemen we met in private society, or to persons whom we encountered casually in travelling, we found everywhere the kindest feelings manifested towards our country, accompanied in some cases with expressions of deep regret at certain articles and speeches on our side of the water, which appear to them to betray, on the part of some of our own countrymen, a less friendly disposition towards France.

The impression thus made upon our minds during our visit has been confirmed by letters we have since received from persons totally unknown to us, who had seen our address in the papers, and who have spontaneously written to disclose the high gratification with which they observed this friendly greeting in England, and to assure us that, so far as their experience goes, their countrymen cordially reciprocated the same feelings.

We are under great obligations to several gentlemen in Paris for their kind counsel and co-operation as respects the object of our mission.

JOSEPH COOPER.  
HENRY RICHARD.

#### THE ESTIMATES FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

This branch of the Civil Service Estimates amounts this year to 1,358,996*l.*, an increase of 30,584*l.* over the previous year. The vote for education has risen to 1,089,171*l.*, of which 803,794*l.* is for Great Britain. The number of children found present in the elementary day-schools inspected in the year 1860 was 962,982, an increase of 82,801 over 1859; and there were, besides, 27,728 children inspected in Poor Law schools, and 6,172 in industrial schools, of which last number 242 were detained under magisterial sentence. The capitation grant was paid on 282,006 children. The number of certificated teachers in charge of schools was 7,711, an increase of 833 over 1859; of pupil-teachers, 15,535, an increase of 811; of students in training colleges, 2,826, an increase of 32.

The next vote is of 111,484*l.* for the Science and Art Department. The visitors to the South Kensington Museum in 1860 were 610,696 in number, an increase of 135,331. A sum of 17,000*l.* was voted last year for erecting better accommodation for the collections, and it is now proposed to grant 15,000*l.* on account of an estimate of 27,000*l.* for buildings to replace the wooden schools and provide residences for officers on duty at night; both votes were advised by the Select Committee which sat last year. It is mentioned that the schools of art in the United Kingdom in 1860 reached 86 in number, with 90,625 students, an increase of 4,856 over 1859.

Passing over the votes of 100,414*l.* for the British Museum, 16,285*l.* for Scottish Universities (a grant which is more than doubled this year), and one or two minor grants, we are brought to the vote for the National Gallery, 12,134*l.* including 6,000*l.* for the purchase of pictures. With respect to the Gallery in Trafalgar-square, we learn that it is hoped it may be re-opened within the month of May. The number of visitors in 1860 was 684,639; but the alterations prevented the gallery being open after the 8th of September.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

##### ITALY.

CIALDINI AND GARIBALDI.

TURIN, April 23.

The *Turin Gazette* of to-day publishes a letter from General Cialdini to Garibaldi, recalling the friendship and admiration he had always possessed for him, but declaring that his last acts painfully affected him. General Cialdini continues thus:—

All my affection for you has disappeared, and I have become your political adversary. We are not disposed to bear your tyranny. You are reproached with having given orders to Colonel Tripoli to receive us with musket shots in the Abruzzi. I have heard your words and those of General Sirtori in the Italian Parliament, and, following them up to their conclusion, I arrive at the secret idea of your party, which aims at rendering itself master of the army and the country, threatening us, if unsuccessful, with civil war. I do not know what the country thinks of this, but I can assure you that the army fears not your threats. It is only afraid of your Government. You have reason to boast of your great and marvellous enterprises, but you exaggerate its results. When we arrived, you were at the Volturra in a very bad condition. The fall of Capua, Gaeta, Messina, and Civitella del Tronto was not brought about by your operations. 56,000 Bourbon soldiers were beaten and dispersed by us. It is therefore incorrect to say that you have delivered the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Our army and fleet took some part in the work of destroying more than half the Neapolitan army, and also took four fortresses. I believe I know the army sufficiently well to be sure that it shares the feelings of disgust and grief which the intemperance displayed by you and your party have raised in my mind.

The Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting of yesterday, agreed, by a large majority, to take into consideration the project of Garibaldi in reference to the arming of the country. The Ministry voted in favour of the resolution. Garibaldi was not present in the Chamber.

A letter from Garibaldi, in reply to that addressed to him by General Cialdini, has been published to-day. Garibaldi says:—

Strong in my conscience as an Italian soldier and citizen, I will not descend to justify myself against these accusations, as by so doing I should fail in respect to the King and the army. I know nothing of the orders said to have been given by me to Colonel Tripoli. I gave orders that the Italian soldiers of the Northern army should be received as brothers, although I knew that that army had come to put down the revolution, which, according to the words addressed by Signor Farini to Napoleon III., was personified in me. I believe that, in my quality of Deputy, I have stated to the Chamber a few of the wrongs which the Southern army has sustained at the hands of the Ministry. I believe I had a right to do so. The Italian army will find in its ranks one soldier more when it has to fight against the enemies of Italy. You are well aware of this. All that others may have said of me is a calumny. It is not true that when on the Volturra we were in a bad condition. As far as I know, the army has applauded the free and moderate words of the Soldier-Deputy, to whom the Italian honour has been an object of worship all his life. If any one is offended at me for speaking in my own name only, I wait calmly for satisfaction to be demanded for my words. I desire the establishment of a national monarchy."

The *Turin Gazette* publishes a letter from General Sirtori, expressing regret on account of the publication of General Cialdini's letter, and giving some explanations in reference to the words which General Sirtori pronounced in Parliament, and which were alluded to by General Cialdini. In this letter General Sirtori also expresses his desire for concord, and says that Italy is personified in the Parliament and in the King.

There is no truth in the reports current that Garibaldi intends to leave Turin.

##### NAPLES.

NAPLES (via Marseilles), April 21.

A democratic movement has taken place at Cosenza and Calabria. The municipality have been expelled. The Prefect is suspected of sympathising with the reactionists.

The municipality of Naples has contracted a loan for carrying on public works.

##### ROME.

ROME (via Marseilles), April 21.

Thirteen students have been expelled from the University.

As a fresh protest, the tricolour flag has been hoisted by the students at the University.

Count Trani is about to proceed to Bavaria, to be married.

##### FRANCE.—SYRIA.—POLAND.

PARIS, April 23 (Evening.)

The *Pays* of this evening says:—"Orders have been transmitted to Toulon to complete the fitting out of the transport vessels destined to bring back to France the troops now in Syria."

The *Pays* also announces that the movement in Poland is extending to Volhynia, Lithuania, and Posen.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following article:—

The late events at Warsaw have been unanimously commented upon by the French press with the traditional sympathy which the cause of Poland has always excited in the West of Europe. But these expressions of interest would ill serve the Polish cause if they had the effect of misleading public opinion by allowing it to be supposed that the Emperor of the French encourages

hopes which he could not satisfy. The generous ideas displayed by the Emperor Alexander since his accession to the throne, especially in the great measure of the emancipation of the peasants, are a certain token of his desire to likewise realise the ameliorations admitted by the state of things in Poland. It is only to be wished that he may not be prevented from so doing by manifestations of such a nature as to place the dignity of the political interests of the Russian Empire in antagonism with the tendencies of its sovereign.

The *Moniteur* also says:—"The Emperor will hold a review of a division of the cavalry reserve, at Longchamps, on Thursday next."

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill, the object of which is to place on a more satisfactory footing the law relating to marriages in Ireland. After a brief discussion, in which the principle of the bill was approved, the bill was read a second time.

After some further unimportant business the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past six o'clock.

In the House of Commons, in answer to Sir J. PAXTON, Mr. COWPER said that the Agricultural Society was to be allowed to hold a cattle show in 1862, in one of the parks in London, but which had not been decided.

In answer to Earl GROSVENOR, Mr. COWPER said that it was not intended to make a road across Hyde-park to connect Paddington with Brompton, unless it could be an underground one.

In answer to Mr. GRANT DUFF, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the Government was not unfavourable to an inquiry into the state of public schools, as well as those endowed schools where the Latin and Greek languages are taught; but no determination had been come to as to the mode in which such inquiry should be conducted.

#### THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of electors in voting for members to serve in Parliament. He said that he could not understand the mysterious reason which forbade all electoral reform this year. He taunted Lord J. Russell with being the only metropolitan member who refused the voter the protection of the ballot. If any attempt had been made to bring in any measure to put an end to bribery and intimidation, he might have paused in his efforts to press the question of the ballot on the House; but no such thing had been done, for the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act was a nullity, and the committee which sat on that subject had only flirted with the subject of the ballot, notwithstanding the evidence which came out before that committee. The hon. member quoted liberally from that evidence.

Sir C. DOUGLAS seconded the motion, and avowed his conversion from an opponent into a supporter of the ballot; stating also a number of cases of elections in which undue influence and intimidation were exercised, which that system of voting alone could remedy.

On a division, the motion was lost by 279 to 154.

#### CONVEYING ARMS TO HUNGARY.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for any correspondence with any foreign powers with regard to certain arms conveyed at the close of last year under the Sardinian flag from Genoa to the East, and seized by the Moldo-Wallachian Government, and all orders and correspondence for bringing back in her Majesty's ship the *Banshee* from Galatz to Genoa all or any portion of such arms. Lord J. RUSSELL, in declining to give the papers, said that if all the papers that passed between the Foreign-office and foreign powers were produced, we should be always in a state of diplomatic difficulty. He explained that the arms alluded to were conveyed to the coast of Dalmatia, for the purpose of being sent into Hungary; the Sultan objected to their transit through his dominions, the Emperor of Austria also remonstrated, and the arms were sent back. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE taunted the noble lord with violating the principle of non-intervention which he professed, by giving all possible assistance to Austria to keep down Hungary. On a division, the motion was lost by 119 to 33.

Mr. W. EWART moved a resolution respecting the constitution of select committees, but it was negatived.

Sir F. SMITH called attention to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the cost and management of her Majesty's Naval Yard, but the House was counted out while the hon. gentleman was speaking, at a quarter past eight.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The total amount received by the Mansion House Committee is nearly 62,000*l.*

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—We are happy to announce that the French Government, which has uniformly shown the most friendly interest in the undertaking, has appointed Prince Napoleon President of the Commission which is to represent France at the ensuing Exhibition.—*Daily News*.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale here, to-day, was on the usual small scale, but the samples, on the whole, were in tolerably dry condition. Good and fine qualities moved off steadily, at full quotations. Otherwise, the trade ruled heavy, at about previous rates. We have to report a large arrival of foreign wheat, and sales progressed slowly in all descriptions, at Monday's currency. Floating cargoes of grain were much neglected, yet there is no quotable change to notice in their value. Fine malting barley met a steady sale, at quite previous rates; but all other kinds were much neglected. Malt changed hands to a limited extent, on former terms. The oat trade was very firm, and the quotations had an upward tendency.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. F. Clarke."—We have received his letter, and will make room for it as soon as we are able.

"A Lover of Consistency."—We cannot insert his letter, which would produce no good result, but only promote discord.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1861.

## SUMMARY.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone's Budget will not be allowed to pass so quietly as the debate on Monday night would indicate. On that occasion Mr. Disraeli, before the adjournment of the discussion, remarked:—"I have not made up my mind as to what course I shall take in committee. Much will depend on the tone of the debate, and the explanations which we receive from the Government." The Opposition leader wishes to gain time—to wait and see what will turn up, and whether circumstances are favourable to a conspiracy to upset Mr. Gladstone and his Paper-duty repeal proposal. It is now whispered that the objections of the Earl of Derby to active hostilities have been overcome, and that the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the measure founded on them, will be allowed to proceed, till the Bill gets into committee, when a great effort will be made to expunge the clause repealing the Paper-duty. These tactics appear to be founded on the belief that such a defeat will not involve the fate of the Government. Lord Palmerston, whose objection to part with the Paper-duty is taken for granted, will, the conspirators suppose, accept a hostile vote from the Commons this year as he did last year from the Lords, and will still consent to carry on a Government which has lost its prestige, and has shown itself willing to share the duties of the Executive with the House of Commons. In this way Mr. Gladstone will be forced to resign; and with his downfall all fears of challenging the right of the Lords to impose taxes on the country will be dissipated, and the threatened reduction of our "profligate expenditure" indefinitely postponed. Lord Palmerston is to be a warming-pan till the Tories—it is quite time we returned to the ancient designation—desire to take his place. As was the case last year, the success of this plot hinges upon the connivance of the Prime Minister. He may so act or remain passive that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is sacrificed, and his own Cabinet subsequently broken up. One word from him will, however, frustrate this plot, and awe into submission even the most reactionary Parliament since the Reform Bill, and that word is—*dissolution*. In a few days once more, and perhaps for the last time, the Liberalism of Lord Palmerston will be put to test.

The debate on Italian affairs in the House of Lords on Friday last may be regarded from various points of view. While desiring to help the solution of some of the remaining difficulties that beset the kingdom of Italy, the Tory leaders may also have had an eye to setting themselves right with the country. Lord John Russell's foreign policy has on the whole proved so satisfactory that Lord Derby's desire to show that his own views do not differ materially from those of the present Foreign Minister is not to be wondered at. "Your need not fear that we shall betray the cause of Italian independence should we succeed to office" is the interpretation to be put upon the speeches of Lords Ellenborough and Derby.

Meanwhile, the Italian Parliament has been the scene of an exciting drama, in which Garibaldi, Cavour, and Bixio have been the chief actors. The question at issue is the reconstruction of the army; in other words, whether there shall be a volunteer as well as a regular army. Fanti is for preserving the nucleus of a volunteer force—Garibaldi for a national armament, which means immediate war. The various points involved in this question, retrospective as well as prospective, were hotly discussed for two days in the Chamber of Deputies, amid the most exciting

scenes. There was a revival of the old quarrel between Garibaldi and Cavour, in which the former spoke with great violence and injustice and the latter was provoked to designate the Liberator "a bad citizen." These recriminations brought General Bixio upon the scene, and his conciliatory appeals assuaged passion and to some extent restored concord, as well as enabled Count Cavour to make explanations that disarmed his antagonist. The Statesman and the Soldier came to a better understanding, and the decision of the Chambers was eventually in favour of the tentative proposals of the Government. This quarrel has, however, created a schism between the army and volunteers, which the subsequent correspondence between Cialdini and Garibaldi is not calculated to heal. But, after all, these differences are of the nature of lovers' quarrels; and there can be but little doubt that, in the presence of the critical state of national affairs, the discord will soon be hushed.

Reaction pursues its course unchecked throughout Poland. The patriots whom the Russian Governor made use of to preserve order have been put aside now that an irresistible military force has been concentrated in Warsaw. The national movement is being "put down" on every side; and there is no longer any pretence that tangible concessions will be made to the Poles. A fear that these repressive measures will precipitate an insurrection has probably suggested the article in the *Moniteur* which declares that the Emperor Napoleon has no disposition to encourage hopes he cannot satisfy. Poland must not look for external help. More will be gained to the national cause, though it be but slowly, by quiet agitation and self-discipline than by premature outbreaks.

If the news from America is not so alarming as the report of last week there is still much ground for apprehension. Eight hundred United States troops with *matériel* of war have left New York by sea for the South, but their destination is not certain. They have not gone to relieve Fort Sumter, which, says Mr. Russell "must be considered as gone," but have been sent, says this trustworthy authority, "for the reinforcement of the strong places at Tortugas and Key West, which have been left short of every necessary of occupation and defence, and for the establishment of posts of observation, which are essential in case of hostility, and to guard against surprise or treachery." Fort Pickens, then, is to be retained and defended by the Federal Government, who throw upon the Southern Confederacy the onus of attacking it. The situation is very strained; but the all but unanimous repugnance to resort to hostilities may yet avert a rupture. There are signs that Virginia is disposed to join the Gulf States; if so, the other Border States would be likely to follow her lead. Further secessions will apparently increase the danger of a collision, by driving the Washington Government to coercive measures.

## THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY last was a memorable day in the House of Commons—and we venture to predict it will not be speedily forgotten. It afforded a rare opportunity for the House to display its colours as to ecclesiastical affairs, and those colours are "No surrender." Mr. Dillwyn's Bill to render Dissenters eligible as trustees of those endowed schools the founders of which made no provision for special religious teaching, after having been read a second time, was prevented from going into committee by a majority of 200 to 171 votes—and Mr. M. Milnes's Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the principle of which the House has affirmed above a score of times, was thrust aside from a second reading by 177 to 172. No members of the Government seem to have been present on either occasion. Such are the bare facts. In the case of the Charities Trustees Bill, if we may judge from the tone of the speakers, a determination to uphold the Church of England as the privileged monopoly of Protestant Episcopalians, and a desire to inflict chastisement on the Liberation Society, which seems to have awakened the wrath of Tories to the utmost, were the chief reasons assigned for stopping the progress of a very mild and harmless approximation towards civil equality in regard to religious matters. In that of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill, social convenience was pleaded as a good ground for restricting natural rights, the real object in perpetuating the restriction being purely ecclesiastical—for what the Church of England has said, it is deemed impolitic for the Legislature to unsay. In both instances, Church monopoly was affirmed by the majority—and affirmed, moreover, with a marked insolence of manner towards opponents. Well, we cannot but say that our

purpose is better suited by this ultra ecclesiastical conservatism than it could have been by small concessions. The present House of Commons will not last for ever, and it is as well they should assist us in schooling constituencies to pay a narrower regard to the principles professed by candidates respecting religious liberty. The more conspicuous the retrogression of the House on this subject, the more rapid and decisive will be the reaction among electors. Every little triumph they gain and chuckle over now, is adding to the certainty and force of the inevitable recoil. The Liberation Society has no better friend than the present House of Commons. The work of last Wednesday was worth a hundred public meetings.

On the question of our Government expenditure a similar process is going on—with this difference, however, that the reaction in the public mind is beginning to show itself in the tone of Parliamentary discussion. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply for the purpose of considering the Army Estimates on Thursday evening, a debate ensued in which the warning voice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was echoed back from more than one quarter. First of all, Sir Frederick Smith "wanted to know" several things which, it is plain, Government would much rather have kept snug *sub silentio*. Was the project of forming a great central depot for the War Department being carried out?—he hoped not, for it would be a great mistake. Then, about the fortifications sanctioned last year, he wanted several questions answered, for if they were to resemble the works determined upon for Portadown-hill, which would require all the available troops in the kingdom to defend them, he thought it was time to consider whether the expenditure of ten or twelve millions sterling upon such useless defences ought to be further proceeded with. Following close upon the heels of Sir F. Smith, another military authority, Colonel Dickson, moved that the estimates be deferred with a view to their revision. The average expense per man in the army, he said, had risen, during the last seven years, from 75*l.* to 100*l.*—nay more, for the ostensible sum of 14,600,000*l.*, which gave us an army of 146,000 men, turned out on examination to be much nearer 16,000,000*l.* in reality. Almost all the expenses had crept up—medical staff, colonial troops, staff of the War Office, and Horse Guards, clerks and messengers, barracks, buildings, and fortifications. He went into details, and produced several striking instances of unaccountable extravagance—and he warned the House to look seriously at these matters, for "the country was sick and weary" of such expenditure. Colonel Dunne spoke in the same strain, complaining of the want of proper information, and of the unwillingness of the Government to furnish it. Mr. Bernal Osborne was still more outspoken—characterising Aldershot as "an enormous job," and denouncing in the severest terms the useless but expensive scheme of fortifications. Of course, there were not wanting military men in the House to rise up and defend Aldershot—but nobody save Lord Palmerston would risk his reputation in defending the Portadown-hill fortifications. Mr. Monsell, formerly Secretary at War, put his finger upon several items the increase of which appeared purely arbitrary. In 1853-4, for example, the staff for 119,881 men cost 175,895*l.*—in the present year the staff for 146,000 men cost 326,898*l.* In 1853-4, forage for 9,450 horses was purchased for 269,165*l.*—in the present year, for 13,642 horses, 482,392*l.* In 1853-4, fuel and light cost 116,220*l.*—in the present year, 241,157*l.* The same with barrack furniture, which in the first-named year occasioned a charge of 57,829*l.*—this year, 127,400*l.* France, for an army of 400,000 men, spends in stores, barracks, fortifications, and ammunition of all descriptions 4,000,000*l.*—England, for an army of 146,000 men, lavishes upon the same items more than 5,500,000*l.* "If," said the right hon. gentleman, "we go on laying out money at this rate, a reaction against the expenditure would set in in the public mind." Has not that reaction commenced already?

The army economists, however, if so we may describe them, were not allowed to have it all their own way even in debate—General Peel, for instance, contended that Government had not asked enough money for the army. Lord Palmerston was particularly annoyed, especially with Mr. Osborne, and defended both Aldershot and the Portadown-hill works—the former on the ground "that there never was a wiser nor a more economical application of public money"—the latter, on the unprofessional authority of the noble Premier. Colonel Dickson's amendment was negatived without a division, and the House went into Committee, after another round of smart sparring between Mr. Osborne and Lord Palmerston. In Committee, fresh criticisms were ventured, and three divisions were taken—the first for reducing the vote of 1,780,000*l.*

"for completing the vote for land forces, pay, and allowances," by 9,823 $\frac{1}{2}$ , being the increase upon the cost of the medical staff, which resulted in 46 votes for the amendment and 66 against it; the second, for disallowing 1,038 $\frac{1}{2}$  14s. 7d., the pay of a newly-created major-generalship in the Foot Guards, in which the numbers were more even—89 against, and 86 for: the third, moved by Colonel Dickson, for striking off 75,028 $\frac{1}{2}$  "miscellaneous and contingencies," about which, he said, no explanation had been given, showed a majority in favour of expenditure of 182 to 28. Altogether, Government, although invariably successful on a division, cut a very sorry figure in debate.

The adjournment debate of Friday night was as varied as usual. Mr. Layard made an excellent and very useful speech on indigo-planting in Bengal, in which, although charged with inaccuracy by Mr. Vansittart and Sir J. Elphinstone, he was fully borne out by Sir C. Wood. Lord Palmerston was interrogated by General Peel as to the appearance of a Volunteer corps at the Tiverton election, and felt himself obliged to make a humorous apology for the unconstitutional indiscretion, and to announce that Lord Herbert had forbidden any future display of the same kind. New Zealand, persecution of Protestants in Spain, the evictions at Derryveagh, and some minor topics, furnished matter for several speeches—the last one, especially, stirred the Irish element to its depths.

Monday night was devoted to the Budget. The debate was taken on the question that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, and was led off by Mr. T. Baring, who, however, confined himself to criticism and exhortation, and refrained from submitting any amendment. The surplus of 1,900,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ , he argued, is only a conjectural one—if it were based on realities the distribution of it is unfair and unstatesmanlike—the Tea and Sugar-duties have a claim to reduction before the abolition of the Excise duties on paper—but, in truth, with the prospect before us, any remission whatever of taxation is the height of imprudence, for no man can calculate upon any diminution of expenditure. This was the key-note of the Opposition, in harmony with which all the succeeding speakers on that side of the House pitched their tone more or less vivaciously or prosily. Secondary men occupied the attention of the House for the entire night—and the ablest speech in support of the Budget was that of Mr. Baxter, who, admitting the high commercial authority of Mr. T. Baring, reminded him that he had been just as lugubrious in his vaticinations of evil in prospect of every measure hitherto adopted to set free our trade and ease the springs of our finance. The discussion was adjourned till Thursday, and will probably continue to the end of the week.

The House of Lords have given a second reading to several of the measures sent up to them by the House of Commons. Their most effective piece of work, however, was a short debate on the present state of the Italian question, particularly as it regards Rome and Venetia. Lord Ellenborough raised the question in a speech of great force, characterised by liberal statesmanship, in which he expressed his ardent desire to realise in his age the dreams of his youth—namely, the existence of a strong, undivided, constitutional Italian kingdom. He deprecated all intervention on our part, which, he said, could only do harm—but he gave the wisest advice to the Pope, to France, and to Austria, to give way to the manifest destiny of Italy, and thus reassure the peace of Europe. Lord Wodehouse, in reply, was, of course, more reticent, but Lords Clarendon and Derby, while differing from Lord Ellenborough in some minor opinions, coincided with him in the main drift of his speech. On the whole, the debate was eminently calculated to tell upon the public opinion of Europe, and will contribute, we cannot but hope, to the peaceful solution of the difficulties which keep all the Great Powers on the borders of a general war. Seldom has the House of Lords rendered a more unostentatious or a better service to humanity.

#### THE WAY TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET.

MR. GLADSTONE is just now the object of the bitterest reproach for squandering, as he is charged with doing, the revenue of the country. After making provision for an income of about seventy millions sterling, he finds, or thinks he finds, that it would leave a surplus in his hands of 1,900,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ . No doubt he foresees clearly enough, that in the present temper of the House of Commons, such a sum, if permitted to find its way into the Treasury, will inevitably be spent. He has wisely resolved, therefore, to remit it to the people beforehand, by taking off a penny in the pound on the Income-tax, and by repealing,

from the 1st of October next, the whole of the Excise and Customs' duties on paper.

Hereupon, there is immediately raised a loud outcry at his excessive imprudence. Suppose there should be another bad harvest: suppose trade should be stagnant; suppose war should set in; suppose the Chinese indemnity should fail; is it not probable that, instead of a surplus, there will be an alarming deficit? Is it wise, in the face of prospects, whether commercial or political, by no means bright, to dry up such a source of income as the Paper-duties? Grant that it is a bad tax; it is, nevertheless, an increasingly productive one. Surely it would be but moderate prudence to keep it in hand till we can see more clearly that we can do without it. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone's calculations may come out right—but it is certainly possible that they may not. And if not, what are we to do? With two millions of indirect taxes gone for ever, how are we to face our present expenditure, unless by an augmentation of the already burdensome Income-tax?

What may be the Chancellor of the Exchequer's purpose we know not, save as far as he has chosen to unfold it. But we should not be greatly surprised if he is designedly forcing the middle classes who possess a monopoly of political power to look the question boldly in the face—Now is our present amount of expenditure to be maintained? In brief, can it be maintained? and if it can, ought it to be maintained? In eight years it has run up from 60,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 70,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  a-year. The reasons assigned for the increase were always temporary; the increase itself, when once established, has always been permanent. Why are we now to assume 70,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  per annum as the normal scale of our expenditure? Why, during the next five years, should we not get back to 60,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  a-year? If we are really driven by financial necessities to this measure of retrenchment, is there a good authority amongst us that will venture to declare that our services need suffer on the score of efficiency? Is not every one, even the *Times*, convinced that we might prune our estimates to the extent of 5,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  at least, without in any way impairing the vigour of our establishments? Have not the advocates of retrenchment been called upon to show their zeal by exposing, item by item, the senseless extravagance of the Estimates? Are not some of them, no mean authorities either as to what constitutes an efficient army and navy, trying their hand already in this laborious and useful work, but trying it to no present purpose? So long as the money is found there will always be found plausible excuses for spending it; when it is no more forthcoming, there will as certainly be found means of saving it. Should the country allow Mr. Gladstone to tax it to the tune of a hundred millions a-year, we should seldom have a surplus, and it is tolerably certain that our services, whether civil or military, would not be the least improved thereby. And should it, for any reason, be found utterly impossible hereafter to raise above 60,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  or even 50,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  of revenue, we should not any oftener have a deficit, nor need the services be seriously impaired.

The Income-tax, however, is the only instrument by which the necessary economy can be forced. Indirect imposts would remain for ever, but for the cruel pressure of that which is direct, and which falls mainly upon the politically enfranchised class. While trade generally is revived, extended, and strengthened, by the remission of indirect taxes, individual traders can only appreciate the relief which comes to them in the shape of reduced direct taxes. It becomes necessary to cut away just so much of the revenue coming from the former, as will make the pressure of the latter inconvenient, in order to convince the middle classes that their Government is spending too much. And when their Government is absorbing the whole annual increase of the wealth of the country, no sane man will pretend that it is not spending too much. This, however, will not be generally seen nor cared for, until it is pinching felt by those who have the remedy in their hands, but will not take the trouble to apply it. The taxes that are easily raised, and but little felt by individuals, may, nevertheless, weigh heavily on the springs, and diminish greatly the elasticity, of general industrial enterprise, while they encourage a reckless scale of expenditure. It is a wise and patriotic act to cut them away so far, that, for a time at least, taxes which are more burdensome should be responsible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer's margin. The result always has been, always will be, a determination to sift the causes of expenditure—and when once they are looked into with an honest desire to spend what is necessary and to save what is superfluous, it is surprising to find how very little good, and how much positive harm, comes out of giving with a careless hand our money to the Government.

We are not at all frightened, therefore, at the

apparition of next year's deficit. In the first place, we see no valid reason for anticipating one; and, in the next, we see clearly enough how it must be met. Another penny or twopence in the pound on the Income-tax will be refused as unreasonable; no Chancellor of the Exchequer will dare to propose it. Equally difficult and impracticable will be any augmentation of the tea and sugar duties, or the restoration of our tariff to its former state. The only way, in case of a deficit, to bring about a balance between income and expenditure, will be found in retrenchment. That is a mine of wealth which has hardly yet been tried. The discussions on the army estimates, of which we have given some account above, give us a glimpse of the wealth that may be discovered in that region for the trouble of looking for it. On the principle that "a penny saved is a penny gained," we see a rich vein of resource yet in store for the country. Without courting either of the fair sisters alluded to by Mr. Gladstone, and simply as the reward of being obliged to look narrowly into our own affairs, we believe the United Kingdom may in two or three years become richer in revenue by several millions than it is at present. The fact is, we have been wheedled into folly, and Mr. Gladstone is taking the only means to cure us. We have been dallying too long with our Calypso; let us be thankful that we have a Mentor.

Such observations as the foregoing, we are well aware, would not suit the meridian of the House of Commons. We must not expect our representatives to insist upon retrenchment as the only available means for covering a contingent deficit. There, 70,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  a year is regarded as the normal cost of our peace establishment, and Mr. Gladstone will have to prove that he has made tolerably reliable provision for that cost. But should his figures be shown to be problematical, and a failure to meet our expenses next year be demonstrated to be but an even chance, we, at least, who have no faith in the necessity of such enormous expenditure, need not be alarmed. The interest on our debt will be punctually paid—the efficiency and even the extent of our services may be fully kept up—and we shall be able honestly to make both ends meet, by simply stopping the drain which idleness, extravagance, corruption, and muddle make on the resources of the nation.

#### THE PEACE ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

THE Peace Society have done much service to the cause of international amity in an effectual and unobtrusive way. They have followed up the good work achieved by Mr. Cobden. A deputation was sent across the Channel with an address to "The People of France," breathing sentiments of unaffected cordiality, recounting some of the events which have of late drawn the two nations closer together, and urging the desirableness, at a time when there are certain influences at work on both sides the Channel tending to provoke mutual alienation and jealousy, that the people themselves should step forward to express the confidence and esteem which they entertain for each other, and their desire and determination to perpetuate those pacific relations which have now for so long a time happily subsisted between them. The calm and dignified appeal of the Peace Society is in itself well adapted to produce a salutary impression across the Channel. They are already well and favourably known throughout France. Their motives are above suspicion. The wise and friendly counsels contained in their address emanate from men who can speak with authority, and without the imputation of any political or partisan object. That moral influence which they have acquired, and has never been lowered, has been put forth at the present time to recall the attention of the French people to certain great truths and facts that are too apt to be forgotten in the clash of rival interest, the heat of discussion and the differences of international policy.

Can it be said that this calm and friendly address was uncalled for at the present time? Although the spirit of international distrust has of late been very much toned down, the hostile spirit in which many questions of mutual interest are discussed both in the Parliament and the press of England, and the warlike preparations made by our Government avowedly against France, are calculated to create false impressions and bitter feelings on the other side of the Channel. The Peace Society therefore opportunely step in to endeavour to "neutralise the efforts of those who wish to foment mutual suspicion and animosity between the two nations, since the great bulk of the people in both countries have the strongest interest in the preservation of peace," and, "to a great extent, the future destinies of Europe are in the keeping of these two great countries." It may be true that

the measures initiated by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Gladstone for extending the commercial intercourse between the two nations are more adapted to preserve peace than any abstract appeals to the conscience or the heart. But the latter may effectually supplement the former. The arguments of the Peace Society are addressed to a people that, in spite of great changes in natural sentiments, are still the most military nation of Europe, and need to have their attention called to the folly, danger, and ruinous expense of warlike predilections.

The late mission of the Peace Society is, however, amply vindicated by its success. As respects the main and most important feature of the address—the wish to maintain perfect harmony between the two countries—nothing could be more frank and hearty (with one or two trifling exceptions) than the response it elicited from the conductors of the public press. It was published at once and *in extenso* in nearly all the Paris journals, and was even spoken of by the *Moniteur* as containing sentiments which “cannot fail to meet with general sympathy in France.” By the medium thus cordially opened to them the London Peace Society have found means to speak to thousands, perhaps millions of Frenchmen. This in itself is an immense advantage. It is impossible to calculate the aggregate moral influence that this address, full of kindly feeling and cogent arguments, may produce upon the French nation. That the Government should have afforded every facility for its publication is the best proof that they do not harbour designs inimical to this country. If the Emperor is meditating war, the free circulation of the Peace address is a very odd means of making war popular. At a juncture when the horizon of Europe is black with a threatening storm, the Peace Society have been able to address their wise counsels to the foremost continental nation, and have, we may reasonably hope, helped to deepen that aversion to war among the French people which is one of the best safeguards of international amity.

If the Peace deputation have dispelled misconceptions and disarmed suspicion across the Channel, their mission ought also to remove prejudice at home. They have a claim to credence when they inform their countrymen that they could discover almost no trace of hostility to England, and that “whether we refer to the editors of the public journals, or to gentlemen we met in private society, or to persons whom we encountered casually in travelling, we found everywhere the kindest feelings manifested towards our country, accompanied in some cases with expressions of deep regret at certain articles and speeches on our side of the water which appear to them to betray, on the part of some of our own countrymen, a less friendly disposition towards France.” That adequate weight should be given to their simple testimony, and thus dispel mistrust and promote international goodwill, will be to these missionaries of peace, we are sure, their best and amplest recompense in the noble work to which they have so heartily and successfully devoted their time and energies. In this respect, also, we have a sanguine hope that they have not laboured in vain.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, the committee on the Bankruptcy Bill was postponed to May 3.

#### THE BONN OUTRAGE.

In reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord WODEHOUSE said that there was no further correspondence on the subject of the treatment of Captain Macdonald by the Prussian authorities at Bonn, beyond that which had already been produced.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY eulogised the course taken by the Government in vindicating the honour and dignity of the country in the person of one of the subjects of her Majesty.

#### MORE BISHOPS.

Lord LYTTELTON moved that the Subdivision of Dioceses Bill be referred to a select committee. The Bishop of CARLISLE did not oppose this, but urged that the proceedings of the committee should be carefully scrutinised, and that no rash and hasty measures should be taken for the increase of the episcopate. A somewhat protracted discussion ensued, in which the balance of opinion was opposed to the bill, as well as to its being referred to a select committee; but ultimately the motion for that purpose was agreed to.

#### DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from the corporation of the city of London, praying that all railway companies whose lines entered the City should be required to run cheap trains daily, with a view to the accommodation of the working classes, who would be driven from their dwellings by the alterations consequent on the formation of those lines.

The House adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

#### ITALY AND THE POPE.

On Friday, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH inquired whether the Government had been engaged in any

correspondence with the object of reconciling the spiritual independence of the see of Rome with the exercise of temporal sovereignty within the Roman territory. The noble earl spoke in high terms of the course of events which had united Italy into one kingdom, and urged that the sole obstacle to complete unity was the occupation of Rome by French troops. It would be more advantageous both for France and the Pope that the present state of things should cease. The dignity of the Pope would be better consulted by the separation of his spiritual from his temporal authority, and by assigning him a liberal revenue, than by leaving him in possession of a nominal power and dependent on precarious offerings. If such alterations were to be made in a liberal spirit, the French clergy would probably be satisfied, and Rome might at once assume her proper position as capital of Italy. Lord ELLENBOROUGH then proceeded to examine the relations of Austria and Venetia, and, while acknowledging that Europe owed much to that Power for the gallant stand she made against the first Napoleon, and admitting that she had only carried out the intentions of the Congress of Vienna in maintaining herself in Italy, he considered that the time had at length arrived for Austria to reconcile herself with the Italian people. Not only was Venetia a cause of endless expense to Austria, and, since the improvements in artillery, of comparatively small value as a strategical position, but the retention of Venetia by Austria threw Italy into the arms of France, whereas it ought to be the policy of Austria to make common cause with the Italians, and to look on Italy as her vanguard against French aggression.

But I must say that of all things I do deprecate any attempt on the part of any body of Italians whatever to interfere by arms in the differences which may now exist between Austria and Hungary or any other States. (Loud cheers.) Austria in her integrity and in her strength is absolutely necessary to the safety of every State in Europe. (Renewed cheering.) It would be impossible to preserve the balance of power if her integrity were assailed—(cheers)—and any man who now entertains a desire of raising commotions and of creating a war against Austria in Hungary would be criminal in the presence of Europe, and the enemy of every man within its boundaries. (Loud cheers.)

For forty-five years he had cherished hopes of Italian unity, and he rejoiced that he had been permitted to live to see those hopes and aspirations almost gratified.

Lord WODEHOUSE answered the question of Lord ELLENBOROUGH in the negative, and very briefly stated the reasons why the Government had not thought it becoming or desirable for a Protestant country to take the initiative in the matter. The whole question depended upon the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and her Majesty's Government had not disguised their opinion that it was desirable those troops should be withdrawn. He refused to follow Lord ELLENBOROUGH into the Venetian question, but simply observed that the advice given to both parties was not to be the assailant.

Lord CLARENDON rejoiced to hear the answer of Lord Wodehouse, and hoped that the Government would continue to leave the settlement of the Roman question to the Roman Catholic Powers. At the same time he entirely agreed with Lord ELLENBOROUGH that Rome should be the capital of Italy, both from its religious, historical, and local associations, and its freedom from municipal recollections which would interfere with constitutional government. Having briefly reviewed and condemned the reasons which had led to the occupation of Rome by the French, the humiliating position that they occupied as protectors of the worst Government in Europe, and the desire of the Emperor of the French to withdraw his troops on securing the safety and spiritual independence of the Pope, he stated it would be impolitic for this country to interfere, as it would only tend to confirm the idea that England had some selfish object in view. Time and the progress of events would, he thought, bring about an understanding between the Pope and the King of Italy, especially as the Pope's Government, by failing to command the obedience and loyalty of his subjects, could only hope to retain temporal power by the never ceasing occupation of a foreign army, which was simply impossible.

Lord DERBY entirely agreed with the remarks of Lord ELLENBOROUGH on the rights of Austria in Venetia, and the importance of removing all differences between Austria and Italy. He also concurred with him in thinking that the continued possession of the Venetian territory by Austria might be a source of constant difficulties and differences between Austria and the Italian kingdom, between whom it was most important that, if it be possible, all causes of difference should be withdrawn, and that those States should be united in the bonds of harmony and peace. He also heartily concurred with the principle of non-interference in the settlement of the Romish question laid down by Lord Wodehouse. To this country, considering the number of its Roman Catholic subjects, it was of the greatest importance that the Pope should be independent, and not subject to the dictation of any foreign Power; but the extent of his temporal power was entirely distinct from his independence. For some years the Pope had enjoyed only a nominal power, but until some solution of the present difficulties was found it would be impossible to urge upon France the withdrawal of her troops. He would not express so strong an opinion as that Rome should of necessity be the capital of Italy, as, in his opinion, it would have been better to form a north and south kingdom in Italy, in which case Rome would have lain between the two, and the solution of the question would have been easy. As, however, there was now only one

Italian kingdom, it was a natural desire that Rome should be the capital, but it was a desire which created the greatest embarrassment. Whatever conclusion was arrived at, the importance of maintaining the real independence of the Pope should never be lost sight of.

The subject then dropped, and their lordships adjourned at five minutes to seven o'clock.

On Monday, Lord KINGSDOWN moved the second reading of the Wills of Personality of British Subjects Abroad, so as to render valid the testamentary dispositions of Englishmen residing abroad, independent of the question of domicile at the time of their death. Lords WENLEYDALE and ST. LEONARDS strongly objected to the bill. The Lord CHANCELLOR was willing to read the bill a second time. Lord CRANWORTH having supported the second reading of the bill, and Lord KINGSDOWN having briefly replied to objections, the bill was read a second time.

#### POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY moved the second reading of the Post-office Savings Bank Bill, explaining its provisions. Lord COLCHESTER, while highly approving the objects of the bill, pointed out some practical difficulties connected with the machinery for carrying it out, and urged that it would throw great additional labour and expense on the Post-office. Lord MONTEAGLE denied that the state of the existing savings banks was such as to justify the introduction of a system which would entirely subvert them, and expressed some doubts as to the feasibility of the management of the new system. After a further discussion, in the course of which Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY minutely stated the proposed arrangements for carrying out the measure, the bill was read a second time.

The Lunacy Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday Lord Palmerston took the oath and his seat on his re-election for Tiverton.

#### TRUSTEES OF CHARITIES BILL.

Amongst the large number of petitions presented was one by Mr. Selwyn, from the Privileges Committee of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, against the Trustees of Charities Bill.

On the order for going into committee upon the bill, moved by Mr. DILLWYN,

Mr. SELWYN said that, in his opinion, the bill was so objectionable in principle, so dangerous, and so unjust, that he felt it his duty to oppose its further progress, and moved to defer the committee for six months. He contended that the bill, when properly understood, would be found to be as dangerous to the rights of the Dissenting communities, and as distasteful to them, as to the members of the Church of England. More striking evidence of this could not be afforded than by the fact that the Wesleyan Conference, representing one-third of the whole body of Dissenters, had by their committee resolved on petitioning against the further progress of the present bill; and the circumstance that their petition had been presented by him as one of the members for Cambridge University was quite sufficient to show that he was right when he had stated that there were parts of the present measure which would rally upon one side all friends of religion, of whatever denomination. (Hear, hear.) Upon the other side there were the political Dissenters and their fitting organ, the Liberation Society. But he could not, with such allies and with such opponents, feel any doubt of the result.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. BEECROFT.

Mr. MELLOR defended the bill, the simple object of which, he said, was to make eligible, in case of their being elected, all persons, without regard to their religious opinions (when not excluded by the words of the founder), to act as trustees of charitable schools, under the supervision of the Courts of Equity.

Mr. G. HARDY opposed the bill, considering its real object to be a covert attack upon endowments throughout the country, though the authors of the measure were innocent of such design. It went far beyond schools, and he could not help remarking that those who were strenuous advocates of the voluntary principle were perpetually striving to get hold of endowments, to be used for political purposes. The law of interpretation introduced by this bill could not be confined to charitable endowments; it must be extended to wills and other instruments.

Mr. DILLWYN complained that no notice had been given to him of the opposition to his motion for going into committee on the Bill, and stated that it was a somewhat unusual proceeding to raise a discussion on the principles of a measure after the second reading had been agreed to.

He denied that the bill was one of spoliation, and asserted that its only object was to do an act of justice to Dissenters. In reply to the appeal which had been made to him to point out the grievances which existed under the law as it now stood, he referred to two cases which had recently arisen, one in the city of Exeter, and the other in the town of Tenterden, and which showed that the Church had of late years assumed an aggressive attitude towards the rest of that community. In the Exeter case, the rector of the parish in which the foundation existed, although the trust deed expressly declared that the trustees should consist of “the chiefest of the inhabitants of the said parish,” had secured the appointment of gentlemen who were not only not among the chiefest of the inhabitants of the parish, but who

were actually not inhabitants of the parish at all, and had persuaded the Charity Commissioners to set aside the names of another set of gentlemen, on the ground that some of them were Dissenters, although they were all inhabitants of the parish, and although he had himself in the first instance concurred in their appointment as trustees. In the Tenterden case, although there was some reason for believing that the testator was himself a Dissenter, and although it was quite certain that one of the first set of trustees was a Dissenting minister, the clergyman of the parish had endeavoured to convert the foundation into a Church school, thereby giving rise to a vast deal of disturbance and litigation, and the matter had not yet been finally settled, though he believed a compromise more or less satisfactory was in course of being effected. He denied that he had ever joined in unprovoked attacks upon the Church, or that he had any wish to deprive her of property which rightfully belonged to her. He regretted that the Church had assumed an insolent tone of superiority over the rest of the community, and earnestly desired that she should amend her services, abandon all projects of aggression, and act in future with the humility and charity prescribed by her founders. He had no reason to be ashamed of his connexion with the Liberation of Religion Society, which he had always found to be fair, conciliatory, and moderate; and he trusted that the Church, instead of attributing the worst motives to others, would recognise the necessity of discarding a policy which was as injurious to herself as it was dangerous to the peace of the country.

Lord R. CECIL regretted that the debate had become rather a defence of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down than a vindication of the bill before the House. The hon. member, it appeared, regarded the Liberation Society as fair, moderate, and conciliatory.

Mr. DILLWYN thought he had not used the word "moderate." (A laugh.)

Lord R. CECIL was sorry to say that his recollection differed from that of the hon. gentleman; but he was glad to know that, in his calmer moments, the hon. member acknowledged that the Liberation Society was the reverse of moderate. (Laughter.)

Mr. DILLWYN did not acknowledge anything of the sort. (Renewed laughter.)

Lord R. CECIL would take the liberty of advising the hon. member if he wished to carry either the present or any other bill, not to give the House the impression that he was less moderate, less conciliatory, or less fair than the Liberation Society.

The hon. member had complained that sufficient notice was not given to him of the opposition to his motion for going into committee. Did the hon. gentleman really suppose that any stage of a bill which proposed to strip the Church of all her endowed schools, and the second reading of which was carried by a bare majority of seven, would be allowed to pass undisputed? (Hear, hear.) He could not say that the hon. member had been fortunate or happy in the selection of his cases of grievance under the existing law. In the Tenterden case a clergyman of the Church wanted to do precisely that which the present bill, if passed, would enable every Dissenting minister in the country to do—viz., to change the character of a trust, and thereby to create no end of confusion and bad feeling. But the accusation which seemed to have given most offence to the hon. gentleman was that of rapacity and irreligiosity in education. How far was that charge justified by facts? Dissenters constantly asserted that they would not take advantage of their position as trustees to propagate their faith; but he might ask whether that character of Dissenters was borne out by what was seen of them even in that House. He had no hesitation in saying that the Dissenting members, as a rule, were restrained by no ordinary scruples, and left no stone unturned when they wished to effect a purpose, and that they never neglected an opportunity to assail the Church, to shorten her privileges, and to seize her property, and, directly or indirectly, to propagate their own tenets. That which the hon. member for Sheffield was ready to do in his place every Dissenting minister in every part of the country would do whenever an occasion presented itself. What, then, would be the consequence when Dissenters became trustees of schools? Those who knew the ardour with which, in and out of season, Roman Catholics propagated their faith would agree with him that no sincere and earnest Roman Catholic could be the trustee of a school without trying to colour with his peculiar doctrines the teaching of that school. Other Dissenters would do the same, because they were honest men, dissenting from the Church, not merely to spite their neighbours, or because it was an amusement to dissent, but because they believed there was some error or falsehood in the Church which they were bound to rectify if they could. He regarded the present bill, therefore, as one of spoliation, not merely because it affected the property of the Church, but likewise because it applied endowments to purposes which the testators would have least desired—to the teaching of a kind of vague philosophy, most hostile to a definite faith, and most certainly ruinous to the interests of true religion. (Hear, hear.) It had been said, indeed, that few changes would follow the proposed alteration of the law, but those who knew the practical character of the hon. member for Swansea would admit that he would not push forward his bill with so much earnestness and zeal if he believed it would have no result. The bill would operate extensively, not only because Dissenters were honest men and anxious to propagate their faith, but also because there existed a society whose duty it would be to take care that it should not remain a dead letter. The Liberation Society took advantage of every loophole. Only a fortnight ago it put an advertisement in the *Times* exhorting every parish throughout the kingdom to oppose the imposition of Church-rates to the utmost extent of its power. He was not going, of course, to discuss the Church-rate question, but the fact he had mentioned proved the utter recklessness of the Liberation Society in the means which it used and the passions to which it appealed. (Hear, hear.) It did not care how much harmony it might destroy, how much wholesome Christian work it might interrupt, how much confusion and ill-feeling it might create, if it could only advance one inch nearer the attainment of its own political designs. (Hear, hear.) What it had done in the case of Church-rates it would do in the case of endowed schools. Let the House pass the present bill legalising the election of

Dissenters to trusteeships, and it would throw a fire-brand into every parish where there was an endowed school to be contested. The Liberation Society would issue its mandates, and its professional agitators would be set in motion, no money would be spared, and every conceivable legal quirk and quibble would be employed in order to give the keenest possible edge to the weapon which Parliament was now asked to provide; and the result—the inevitable result—would be the destruction of pure religious teaching in every endowed school throughout the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. HADFIELD contended that the question was not only one of property but of prestige. The Dissenters did not seek to lord it over Churchmen, but they did claim to enjoy the same rights. The cause of education and of religion was deeply indebted to Dissenters, who by their example had stimulated Churchmen to adopt in many instances the voluntary principle, to the great benefit of society.

Mr. ADDERLEY inferred the object of Mr. Dillwyn from his past attempts at legislation, and from his acts, which showed, he said, a desire to build upon concessions further demands. His present measure, though innocent upon the face of it, would, if passed, eliminate from these schools all religious instruction, though its effect, as well as its ultimate aim, might be utterly unknown to him.

Mr. BALL had hitherto supported the bill, but he had been since very much influenced by the representation of the Wesleyan body that it would be very injurious to their society. A large portion of the Dissenters were likewise more inclined to oppose than to support the measure. Having voted for the second reading of the bill, he should vote for going into committee; at the same time, he should go into it with an altered feeling.

Mr. HENLEY considered the speech just delivered as a speech against the bill. He thought it better to leave the question arising in these cases to a court of law than to pass a bill which must have some object, than object not being clearly understood. The whole difficulty arose from the House having, by the "conscience clauses" of the bill of last year, admitted the children of Dissenters to endowed schools. Now, Dissenting trustees were demanded for the endowments. This was a warning how they took the first steps in questions of this kind.

Mr. BUXTON had intended to support the bill, but the discussion had had the effect of compelling him to oppose it. (Hear, hear.) He did not think the advocates of the measure had made out any case. The greater part of the endowments were left to the Established Church, and Dissenters had no control over them. He thought the only grievances of the Dissenters had been removed by the bill of last year; they had nothing to complain of that made a sufficient ground for establishing a claim on these Church endowments.

Mr. WHITESIDE complained that the Government had not afforded the House the assistance of the advice of the law officer of the Crown on a measure that affected the institutions of the country and revolutionised the law of evidence. He hoped the House would negative the bill.

The House then divided on the amendment; the numbers were:—

For the amendment	...	...	200
Against	...	...	171
Majority against going into committee	...	...	—29

The bill was therefore lost; the announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers from the Opposition.

#### MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Mr. M. MILNES moved the second reading of the Law of Marriage Amendment Bill.

Mr. HUNT moved as an amendment:—

That, in the opinion of this House, any measure that would have the effect of placing the law of marriage, with regard to the prohibited degrees, on a different footing in different parts of the United Kingdom, would be highly inconvenient.

Mr. PEASE very briefly supported the bill.

Mr. KER SEYMER, without discussing the religious question, considered it a matter of great importance to place the law of the land in conformity with the law of the Church of England, which, as well as that of the Church of Scotland, regarded the marriages proposed to be legalised as contrary to the Word of God. The law of the land had always held these marriages to be illegal, and the argument in favour of an alteration of it derived from their frequency would be applicable to bigamy, which was equally frequent. The practice of foreign Protestant countries upon this as well as other points should be no guide to us.

Sir M. Peto said the Nonconformists of England did not condemn marriages of this nature. He regarded this as a poor man's question, and, treating it merely as a social one, he should support the bill.

Mr. LYGON read a petition in favour of polygamy, the arguments in which were, he remarked, identical with those employed by the advocates of this bill.

Mr. DENMAN was of opinion that the law as it existed was inexpedient; that it was unnecessary and unfair to keep up the restriction, and that the law ought to be altered. The most difficult part of the question, he admitted, was the practical effect of the change in relation to the freedom of intercourse with a wife's sister; but he had found that in other countries, where the law was different from our own, the inconvenience was not seriously felt.

Mr. WHITESIDE reminded Mr. Denman that the highest legal authorities had pronounced against the proposed alteration of the law, and asked him whether he had considered how the present bill, excluding Scotland and Ireland, would affect the inheritance of property.

A man was to be married in England, and unmarried

in Ireland and Scotland, and a child legitimate in one country was to be illegitimate in the other two. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry the law officers were not here; they were generally present when there was no need of them, and absent when their presence would have been desirable. (Laughter.) The Government generally seemed to have abdicated its functions on Wednesdays, and let the House of Commons do what it liked on those days with the laws and institutions of the country. (Laughter.) Certainly there were many questions—this among others—which were in much safer keeping in the hands of the House of Commons than with the Government. (Hear, hear.) But surely on a question of this sort, the great legal officers ought to be present to inform the House what would be the effect of the bill on the laws of inheritance. (Hear, hear.)

The information which Mr. Denman had received from Norway as to the effect in that country of the law now proposed did not satisfy him (Mr. Whiteside) that our law was founded upon mistake, and he referred Mr. Denman to the Sardinian marriage law, which, on the point in question, corresponded to our own.

Mr. M. MILNES was astonished that the right hon. gentleman, fresh from his recent experience and his recent triumph, should insist on parity of law between England and Ireland. (Cheers.) When hon. members talked of incestuous unions, they should remember that they were talking of the union of people with whom they had daily intercourse and whose society they were glad to enjoy. (Cheers.) They might postpone the change, but their children would be as much astonished at such a prohibition as they were at the celibacy of the Catholic clergy or any other restriction which the advancement of civilisation had declared to be unnecessary. (Cheers.)

The House then divided, and the numbers were:—

For the second reading	...	172
Against it	...	177
Majority against the bill	...	—5

When the paper was handed to Mr. Hunt, and it became known that the bill was lost, the Opposition members loudly cheered, and renewed their expressions of delight upon the official announcement of the result.

#### ST. DOMINGO.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. Gregory, Lord J. RUSSELL said that no information had been received of the occupation of any part of the island of St. Domingo by the Spaniards, but he had received a statement that a proclamation had been issued by a Spanish general stating that the Dominican territory would be annexed to Spain, but it was not believed that Spain would accept the transfer of territory.

#### THE CHINA WAR.

In answer to Sir S. Northcote, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the whole of the balance of the 3,800,000*l.* voted for the expense of the China war which had been unexpended was still payable out of the balances in the Exchequer. The reason why a further vote of credit of 1,000,000*l.* was required, when there was an unexpended surplus of 800,000*l.* on the vote taken last year, was that it would be what was necessary to cover the whole remaining charge for the China war.

#### THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the order for going into a committee of supply, Sir F. SMITH made inquiries respecting the central depot for the War Department stores, and the works provided for in the vote taken last year for fortifications, accompanying his questions with remarks upon the expediency of some of those works.

Colonel DICKSON moved that the consideration of the estimates be deferred, with a view to their revision. He urged that the estimates had increased in the last seven years from 9,000,000*l.* to 14,000,000*l.*, and indeed that they, in fact, amounted to 16,000,000*l.* without any improvement in the condition of the working part of the army. He pointed out the increase in the charge for the medical staff consequent on the unnecessary sending of troops to unhealthy colonies. There had been a large addition to the expense of the War-office and Horse Guards. The hon. gentleman mentioned several other items in which an increase had occurred, and contended that the estimates were as a whole beyond the real necessity of the service, and that they required revision.

Mr. T. G. BAREING denied that sufficient ground had been shown for deferring the consideration of the estimates, but, on the contrary, it had been shown that they were ripe for discussion in committee. As a committee was sitting on the subject of colonial military expenditure, it was probable that some steps towards reduction in that direction would be the result. The expenses of the War Department were consequent on the increase of force; and the increased expenditure in the medical department and for barracks had arisen from the efforts made to improve the health and condition of the soldier. He should postpone any more detailed reply till the estimates were in committee.

After some observations from Colonel DUNNE,

Mr. B. OSBORNE contended that the camp at Aldershot was a most unnecessary expense; it was a most demoralising place, and was only used as a preparatory school for indifferent generals. It was a monstrous job. He thought it would not be wise to press the present motion, as, if a good case was made out against any item in committee, in the present temper of the House, they would be revised. There ought to be some statement made as to what was to be done with regard to the fortifications, for which a large sum was to be voted last year.

Colonel North, General Lindsay, and Colonel Gilpin bore testimony (with certain qualifications) to the utility of the camp at Aldershot.

Mr. MONSELL, comparing our War Estimates with those of France, considered that we were incurring a wild expenditure, that would, if persevered in, cause a

reaction in the country, and the amount would be forced down below what it ought to be.

General PEEL expressed an opinion that the Government had not taken money enough for the number of men they proposed.

Lord PALMERSTON—with respect to Aldershot, and to the remarks of Mr. Osborne—who, he said, had always an ample vocabulary of strong words at command,—contended that there never was a wiser application of the public money. The object was to provide a place to learn combined movements, and he appealed to every military man whether the scheme had not been successful. The land might be sold at any time for more than its original purchase-money.

After some observations by Captain JERVIS, the amendment was negatived.

Mr. T. G. BARING replied to the questions put by Sir F. Smith, Colonel Dunne, Sir H. Willoughby, and Colonel North. As to fortifications for which a vote had been taken, the plans had been settled, with some few exceptions of detail, at Portsmouth and Plymouth. The plans for Pembroke and Chatham had not yet been approved. Some progress had been made in those which had been determined, but it was under consideration whether any modification should be made in the original propositions.

Mr. B. OSBORNE made a taunting reply to Lord Palmerston's observations, and said that the answer of the Under-Secretary of War as to the fortifications was most unsatisfactory.

We shall be told some day that the 5,000,000. has been all spent, and nothing more. All we can gather is, that the plan which the House was called upon to sanction in a most indecent hurry—I may say, in a "light and violent" way—has been altered, and that we are to have no consideration of the estimates. We are told that we must go into committee directly, that it is our business to pass the votes, but not to consider them. I have been educated in the belief that when we went into committee of supply it was for the purpose of considering the estimates, and I intend to adhere to it. I make every allowance for the irritation of the noble lord, who is no doubt suffering from the effects of large doses of colchicum (a laugh, and "Oh!"); but, whatever tone he may assume towards me, I put it to the House whether the explanation of the Under Secretary was at all satisfactory.

Lord PALMERSTON was very sorry that what he said should have disturbed the equanimity of his hon. friend, to whom he would recommend a dose of colchicum, as he understood it was of a very sedative effect. (Laughter.) The plans for the fortifications were undergoing the most mature consideration; some had been determined on, and others were not sufficiently settled to allow of contracts being entered into.

The House then went into committee on the army estimates, beginning with the vote for the pay and allowances of the land forces.

On the vote for the medical staff, Colonel DICKSON moved to reduce it by 9,823*l.*, the difference between the estimate for this year and that of last year. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 66 to 46.

On the item of 1,038*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* for the major-general commanding the brigade of Guards and his staff, Lord A. CHURCHILL moved its omission. On a division, the amendment was lost by 89 to 86.

A division took place on a motion to omit the item of 45,028*l.* for miscellaneous and contingencies, but the motion was lost by 122 to 28.

Several items having been discussed and agreed to, the House resumed.

The other orders having been disposed of,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the appointment of the members of the select committee on public accounts. Mr. HENNESSY and Mr. FITZGERALD severally objected to the composition of the committee as containing no Irish or Scotch members. Mr. LYON moved the adjournment of the debate. On a division, that motion was rejected by 43 to 15, and the House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

#### SOUTHWARK.

On Friday, a new writ was ordered to issue for Southwark in the room of Mr. Locke, who has accepted the office of Recorder of Brighton.

#### THE BIBLE IN SPAIN.

In reply to Sir R. Peel, Lord J. RUSSELL said that communications had passed between her Majesty's Government and that of Spain, but that they more particularly related to the treatment of British subjects in that country. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Justice in Spain had both declared that they desired to do everything in their power to enable British subjects to exercise their just rights within the Spanish dominions. There were, he might add, further communications of rather an unofficial character with regard to those persons in Spain who had been condemned to endure severe punishments for professing and exercising doctrines in conformity with the Protestant faith; and with respect to those persons the Spanish Government said that, whatever they might be disposed to do—and they were, he believed, inclined to recommend a pardon—they would be very much embarrassed in their action in the matter by the fact that the discovery had been made that secret societies existed in Spain which were in their nature of a Socialist and Republican tendency, and whose object was supposed to be to promote revolution. It appeared, moreover, that the Spanish bishops and clergy had in consequence expressed great alarm, and that the Government felt bound to do nothing at the present moment which would be likely to foster the spirit by which that alarm was occasioned.

#### IRISH PRISON DISCIPLINE.

On the motion for adjournment to Monday, Mr. W. EWART inquired whether the system introduced by Captain Crofton into Ireland for the discipline and reform of convicts would be taken into consideration by the Government. Mr. CLIVE said that anything done by Captain Crofton deserved to be taken into consideration by the Government, but he was not prepared to say that this subject had yet been considered.

#### THE INDIGO QUESTION.

Mr. LAYARD asked the Secretary of State for India whether, notwithstanding the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal upon the report of the Indigo Commission, dated 17th December last, a bill had been introduced into the Legislative Council of India to enforce contracts for the delivery of agricultural produce; and, if so, whether such measure had been introduced with the sanction of the Government of India; and, whether he would lay upon the table of the House copies of that report and minute, and of the Act 11 of 1860 of the Indian Legislature, together with the correspondence thereon between the Governor-General of India, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Indigo Planters' Association, and other documents and papers relating to the cultivation of indigo in Bengal? He stated that the evidence taken before a commission showed the most fearful oppression, including murder and destruction of property, by the planters on the native labourers.

After some discussion, Sir C. Wood said that although they might be exceptional, he was assured that all the cases mentioned by Mr. Layard were true. The fact was that the present race of indigo planters were suffering from a vicious system of long standing, which reduced the cultivation of indigo to a system of forced labour, and he thought that the Legislative Council had passed an act which was not justifiable. The truth was, that in these particular districts the hire given to the ryots was wholly inadequate; and where proper wages were paid, as in Madras and elsewhere, there was no difficulty in obtaining labour for the cultivation of indigo. He had written to India to desire that the act in question should be withdrawn.

#### VOLUNTEERS AT ELECTIONS.

General PEEL asked Lord Palmerston if it was true that at the recent election for Tiverton he was escorted to the hustings by the Tiverton Volunteer Rifles, and if it was the intention of the Government to sanction the attendance of volunteers with their arms at elections.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was true that the Tiverton Rifles, a fine body of men, did escort him to the hustings; and he thought, as there was no contest, it would have been political prudence to have declined the compliment. They, however, laid aside their arms during the actual proceedings of the election. It was intended by the Secretary of War to send a circular letter to lord-lieutenants of counties, stating that it was not desirable that volunteers should be present at elections.

#### THE NATIVES OF NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. HOPE inquired whether it was intended to institute a tribunal in New Zealand to decide on the conflicting claims of natives in cases of proposed sales of land by them to the Government? Mr. C. FORBES said that none of the ordinary tribunals in New Zealand could deal with native titles to land, and arrangements were always made by special negotiation, and with success until the recent difficulty arose. The legislature of New Zealand had sent home a bill for the establishment of a native council to consider the question of land, which was under consideration by the Colonial-office.

#### THE PERSECUTIONS IN SPAIN.

Sir R. PEEL again brought forward the case of persons in Spain persecuted for their religious belief.

It was very well for the noble lord to have that clever answer put into his mouth, but he should ask the Spanish Government why they did not try these men. Why were they treated worse than thieves or murderers, and debarred from all communication with their families? He (Sir R. Peel) had received letters respecting the conduct of the Spanish Government towards these unfortunate men which would bring tears into the eyes of any hon. gentleman who should read them. The men were positively dying in a cold, damp prison, and yet the government would not bring them into a court of justice to be tried. The persecution, too, was extending. At Seville twenty or thirty men were arrested for assembling together in a room, but it being found afterwards that they only went to discuss newspapers and pamphlets, they were discharged. Such persecution was an insult to the 19th century. Even Austria, which was until lately the most arbitrary government in respect of religious matters, had just given complete liberty to professors of Protestantism throughout her dominions. (Hear, hear.) Surely it was time that the noble lords the members for London and Tiverton should have courage to tell the Spanish Government what they thought upon the question. Spain continued a course of persecution, although the noble lord pretended that the victims were in prison for being connected with a secret society.

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that he had ever stated that these men were suffering on account of being connected with a secret society, nor did he say that the allegations applied to those particular persons.

Sir R. PEEL wanted to know, then, why the men were not brought to trial.

The noble lord knew well that the same allegation was always made in times of religious persecution. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced that these men were not connected in any way with any political movement, and he charged the Spanish Government with a subversion of the truth in pretending to assume that they were. These men were entirely innocent,

and he hoped the British Government would act as it had done in 1852 and 1853, and would point out to the Spanish Government that such persecution was offensive not only to the feelings of England but of all Europe. (Hear, hear.)

#### CONSULS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Colonel SYKES called attention to a consular notification dated Shanghai, February 8, 1861, in which Mr. Consul Meadows announced his intended withdrawal from that port. No doubt Mr. Meadows found himself in a false position, the treaty having imposed upon him duties which were subverted and undermined by the Tartar authorities. A rebellion, independent of the Taepings, had sprung up, and it was said that Prince Sang-ko-lin-sin had been beaten by the insurgents. Another account was, that the Tartar troops had mutinied at Peking for want of pay. He asked also on what grounds the Consul-General in Japan had abandoned his position at the capital.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave explanations upon the several points. Mr. Meadows resigned on account of ill health.

The hon. gentleman has described the anarchy that prevails in several parts of China. There is nothing in it that surprises me; for several years since the commencement of the Taeping rebellion, the Chinese empire has been in a very weak state, the central government having lost its authority. But the fact should not have prevented us from resenting any wrong received from it, or refusing to give protection to British subjects and property in cases of injury. I do not know what was the purport of some of the hon. gentleman's observations, or what they tended to,—whether he meant that we should not interfere when British subjects are outraged and suffer wrong; or whether he thinks we ought to acknowledge the Taeping general as Emperor of China. "What we have done is to recognise the present authorities of the empire. And in the contest between them and the Taeping forces we did on one particular occasion defend Shanghai against the rebel troops. But even with regard to Shanghai the British force was only used for the protection of British subjects and property. The circumstances which led the Consul-General in Japan (Mr. Alcock) to abandon Jeddo, were, he said, the system of intimidation which had been pursued towards the Foreign Ministers, and the refusal of the Japanese Government to give them any effectual protection. With reference to what had fallen from Sir R. Peel, Lord John Russell made a further explanation, adding:—

With regard to the Spanish Government, I may say that they are perfectly well acquainted with what the hon. baronet wishes to see carried out. The Spanish Government know that the religious intolerance they sanction is opposed to the feelings, principles, and opinions of the present times, as well as to the practice of the other nations of Europe. Some time ago I stated my views to a deputation that waited upon me on the subject. What I stated was reported in Spain, and the Spanish Government know what I said. But if we were to make an overt official representation to the Spanish Government on the subject, they would naturally say, "We may be right or wrong, but we have a right as an independent Government to maintain our own laws and the principles of our constitution." (Hear, hear.)

#### THE EVICTIONS IN DONEGAL.

Mr. SCULLY again drew attention to the eviction of 290 persons from the lands of Derryveagh, in the county of Donegal.

Mr. CARDWELL said forty-seven writs of ejectment were executed without any disturbance; but he had no information that the poor-law officers were not in attendance, or did not do their duty in relieving the 244 persons evicted. These evictions, which were greatly to be deplored, were becoming rare in Ireland; and in this case the Government had called the attention of the landlord to the serious responsibility which he incurred by taking such a step. As, however, he had not acted in excess of his strictly legal right, or exhibited any impropriety of conduct as a magistrate, it would be an undue exercise of authority to remove him from the commission of the peace.

These and several other subjects, amounting in all to fifteen, having been discussed, the adjournment was agreed to at twenty minutes past ten.

#### EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. BUTT, who had given notice of an address representing that the rules adopted to regulate the distribution of the sum voted for the promotion of national education in Ireland had caused dissatisfaction, and praying for inquiry, though he dwelt upon the national feeling of discontent which the rules, he said, had produced in Ireland, finding that he should not have the support he expected from the friends of the Church Education Society in endeavouring to obtain the modification of the rules he desired, to secure a really combined education, declined to persevere in his motion, and moved, instead (to put himself in order), that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider of an address. After a few words from Mr. WHITESIDE and Mr. M'EVoy, the motion was withdrawn.

#### DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. SLANEY moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the grant or sale of small portions of entailed lands near great towns as sites for dwellings for the working classes, and for other purposes of a like beneficial or charitable nature. His object was to remedy a great practical difficulty in getting sites.

#### THE NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Mr. COWPER likewise obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works to acquire a site for the erection of courts of justice, and of various offices belonging to the same.

#### MEXICO.

Mr. BUTT moved an address for copies of documents and correspondence relating to the claims of

the Mexican bondholders, and to the affairs of Mexico since the assumption of the Presidential power by Miramon, entering somewhat fully into the politics of that State and into the transaction of the seizure of money, the property of the bondholders, in the House of the British Legation. Lord J. RUSSELL characterised the seizure as a very violent outrage by persons calling themselves the Government of Mexico, and stated the measures taken to obtain redress. He had no objection to produce some of the papers. This part of the motion was agreed to.

Leave was given to Mr. KINNAIRD to bring in a bill to provide additional means for the establishment of reformatory schools in Scotland.

The Select Committee on the Public Offices Extension Bill was nominated, after a short debate.

Mr. BRISTOW obtained leave to bring in a bill to exempt the Volunteer forces of Great Britain from the payment of tolls.

Certain bills were then forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned, at ten minutes to twelve o'clock, until Monday.

#### THE MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

On Monday, Mr. M. MILNES inquired of the Speaker whether the division on the Marriage Law Amendment Bill on Wednesday last operated as a rejection of the measure.

The SPEAKER said that it was competent to the hon. member to ask the House to read the bill a second time on another day. He should, however, advise him to withdraw the bill, and bring it in in such an amended form as would meet the objection to it, that it proposed to apply a different law of marriage to different parts of the United Kingdom.

#### THE SLAVE TRADE.

In answer to Mr. W. E. Forster, Lord J. RUSSELL said that a conference on the subject of the slave-trade, of the ministers of France, the United States, Spain, Portugal, and Brazil, which he wished to be held in London in 1860, did not take place, in consequence of the refusal of the United States to be a party to it.

#### THE LITTLE WAR IN AFRICA.

In answer to Mr. Buxton, Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that a recent expedition from the Gambia against a neighbouring African chief was caused in consequence of the depredations on our trade. Although not ordered, it had been approved by our Government, and it was expected to have the effect of giving security to trade in that quarter.

#### DRAWBACK ON PAPER.

In answer to Sir M. Peto, Mr. GLADSTONE said that it was intended to allow a drawback of a penny in the pound of the duty on paper in stock, and of the whole duty on that manufactured after a certain day which he would name hereafter.

#### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

In answer to Mr. Caird, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that he proposed to ascertain whether it would be possible to employ the county police in collecting agricultural statistics.

#### THE BUDGET.

On the motion for going into committee of ways and means, on the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relating to the Income-tax, Tea and Sugar-duties, Paper-duty, &c.,

Mr. T. BARING said that as the whole of the financial arrangements of the Government were comprised in one bill, it was competent to discuss them as a whole. He said that it was now quite possible that a budget might be amended or withdrawn without involving the fate of a Government, and he rejoiced that it was so; for he should think it unfortunate if any change made by the House in a budget implied a vote of want of confidence in the Government; and he, for one, disclaimed any such intention in the course he was about to take. His object was to state his opinion on the policy of the present financial arrangements, without any retrospect of those which had passed, and therefore he refrained from reverting to the French treaty, which he hoped would produce the beneficial social effects which had been predicted of it. In his judgment the proposed arrangements were not just and politic. The deficiency of last year ought to act as a warning against pursuing a course of remission of taxes which could not be reimposed, while the circumstances of the present moment were such as to make over-caution a virtue, and fiscal rashness a crime. He took it for granted that the estimated expenditure of 69,900,000*l.* was the maximum, and that no votes of credit would be asked for. The estimated revenue gave a surplus of 1,923,000*l.*; but was there no possibility of such events as a failure of the harvest and depreciation of trade, which might neutralise the estimate, and was it certain that 750,000*l.* would really come from China? He, therefore, would rather see a pause in the remission of taxation, or at least reduction in such articles as would tend to stimulate consumption and to the reproduction of revenue. Although only part of the penny in the pound income-tax and of the paper duty were remitted this year, next year the whole of the duties would be remitted and a deficiency created, unless a great reduction of expenditure took place, of which he had no sanguine expectation; even if the country was not forced into a European war, in which case several means of taxation would be entirely lost. Referring to the proposal to reduce the income-tax and abolish the paper-duty, he said that the decision last year in another place was a god-send to the Exchequer; and he argued that the estimate of a large surplus was not so assured as to justify the removal of a tax which did not exhibit incidents of an oppressive tax, inasmuch as its returns increased instead of decreasing; and as to the pledge given by the House for its removal, similar pledges had been

given for the removal of the income-tax and the duties on tea and sugar. The House was not bound to fulfil these pledges until such time as it could be justified in such remission. He should have been glad to see the proposed remission limited to one-half its amount and applied to objects by which you could at once give immediate relief to consumers and retain the power of re-imposition, if necessary; and he instanced the article of tea. He urged the reconsideration of the financial arrangements of the Government.

Mr. WHITE argued that no case had been made out for the reduction of the duty on tea instead of that on paper.

A discussion followed, in which Lord R. Montagu, Mr. B. Stanhope, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. H. J. Baillie, and Mr. Longfield opposed; and Mr. Baxter, Mr. Dodson, Mr. P. Urquhart, Mr. W. Ewart, and Mr. Norris supported the propositions of the Budget.

Mr. R. LONG, professing not to be in the secret of the leader of his party, expressed his surprise and regret that the speech of Mr. Baring, so condemnatory of the Budget, was not followed by a motion against it.

Mr. A. BLACK argued that the question was not one merely of a tax on knowledge, but one which concerned those who consumed and paid for in some shape a heavy duty on coarser kinds of paper used for wrapping and package.

Mr. BENTINCK, in some detail, criticised Mr. Gladstone's speech in proposing the Budget, characterising it as an act of bad faith based on misconception.

Sir J. PAXTON, replying to a statement of Mr. Bentinck, that the repeal of the paper-duty would only benefit the penny papers, said that the hon. gentleman was mistaken in supposing that paper was only used for purposes of literature. That was only a part of the question. He pointed out that rags for the manufacture of paper could be got from India.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE contended that the calculations of the Finance Minister last year were erroneous, while those made on less perfect information by the Opposition had been justified almost to the letter by the results; and he prognosticated and endeavoured to show by figures that the calculations of the present financial year were likely to be equally fallacious.

The debate was adjourned to Thursday.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned shortly after twelve o'clock.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MARYLEBONE.—The nomination for the borough of Marylebone took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Harvey Lewis, Mr. Wingrove Cooke, Mr. Marshman, Sir R. Carden, and Mr. Harper Twelvrees were respectively proposed and seconded. The meeting refused to hear the address of Sir R. Carden. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Lewis, but those held up for Mr. Twelvrees appeared to be nearly equal to those for Mr. Lewis. A poll was demanded, but Mr. Twelvrees said he would not divide the Liberal interest, and withdrew. Mr. Marshman also afterwards retired. A very spirited poll took place on the following day, and proceeded for a long time with apparently something like equal prospects as regards the two Liberal candidates. At one o'clock, the return was: Lewis, 2,284; Cooke, 1,771; Carden, 1,904. Shortly before two, Mr. Cooke retired in favour of Mr. Lewis, and the latter was returned by a triumphant majority. The declaration of the poll took place on Friday, when the Returning Officer made the following official statement:—

Mr. Harvey Lewis	5,269
Mr. Wingrove Cooke	2,369
Mr. John Marshman	65
Sir R. W. Carden	2,612
Mr. Twelvrees	1

Mr. Harvey Lewis addressed the electors, as did Mr. Cooke and Sir R. Carden.

SOUTHWARK.—An election is to take place in this borough in consequence of Mr. Locke's acceptance of the Recordership of Brighton. Mr. Locke, in an address in offering himself for re-election, says:—"I refer with confidence to my parliamentary career, and rely with equal confidence upon the continued support of the large majority of the electors, who have already twice returned me to Parliament." The election takes place to-day, and there is no sign of opposition to Mr. Locke.

NORTH NOTTS.—Lord Robert Clinton, the member for North Notts, is likely to resign on account of ill health. Lord Lincoln, the Duke of Newcastle's eldest son, is mentioned as his probable successor.

BANFFSHIRE.—On Monday night a new writ for Banffshire was ordered, in the room of Major Gordon Duff, resigned.

TYNEMOUTH.—The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the representation of this borough occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hugh Taylor, took place in the Town Hall, North Shields, on Monday morning. The mayor, Mr. S. Mease, presided. Mr. John Dryden, shipowner, nominated Mr. Richard Hodgson; Mr. Alderman Poppelwell, Lloyd's surveyor, seconded the nomination. Mr. John Fawcus, iron manufacturer, nominated Mr. A. Otway; Mr. Joseph Spence seconded the nomination. The candidates having addressed the electors, a show of hands was called for. It was largely in favour of Mr. Otway.

MONTGOMERY BOROUGH.—A vacancy for this constituency occurs in consequence of the death of Mr. Pugh, the late Liberal-Conservative member.

TYNEMOUTH ELECTION.—At the close of the poll yesterday the numbers were as follows:

Hodgson (Conservative)	425
Otway (Liberal)	376

Majority ... 49

The Emperor Napoleon has just completed his 53rd year, having been born on the 20th of April, 1808.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort purpose to leave Osborne at the end of this week. White Lodge, Richmond-park, late the residence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is preparing for the Queen's reception. The Princess Alice will accompany the Queen; the other members of the Royal family will remain at Osborne. According to present arrangements her Majesty is not expected to come to Buckingham Palace before the first week in June.

The Prince Consort came to London on Friday and returned to Osborne the same evening.

The Prince Consort will hold levees, on the part of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace, on Saturday, the 4th of May next, and on Wednesday, the 15th of May next. It is understood that the Queen will hold two drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace towards the end of June next.

The Horse Guards is likely to take unto itself the entire management of the volunteers.—*Court Journal.*

We (*Morning Post*) hear that it is the intention of General Garibaldi to pay a visit, at no distant period, to this country.

Mr. John Locke, Q.C., of the Home Circuit, will succeed to the vacant Recordership of Brighton. Mr. J. B. Maule, of the Northern Circuit, will become Recorder of Leeds, in the room of the late Mr. Thomas Flower Ellis.

A State banquet is to be given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to the Earl of Derby and the rest of the leading members of the Conservative party on Wednesday, the 1st of May.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Duchess of Wellington to be Mistress of the Robes, in succession to the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland.

The Queen has appointed Lord Kensington Lord-Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire, and the Duke of Sutherland Lord-Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire.

The *Union* publishes the following paragraph in a postscript:—"It is confidently stated that the Duchess of Kent died a Roman Catholic. She was attended the day before her death by a Roman Catholic priest from Claremont, and the Duke D'Aumale called upon the Queen and announced the fact at the same time."

Captain Richard F. Burton has been appointed Consul at Fernando Po.

It is said that a strong movement is in course of preparation by the Opposition to delay the long-desired reform in bankruptcy for another year, if not indefinitely, by causing the bill to be referred in the Lords to a select committee.

#### Miscellaneous News.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE.—The total length of the sewers intended to be constructed by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the main drainage of London is within a few yards of seventy-four miles. The length executed at present is not nineteen miles, but five more are in course of execution, and the total length contracted for is forty-six miles.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF EMINENT MEN.—Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, is bringing out a series of portraits of distinguished men. The first of these is the Earl of Derby. It is a most successful and exquisite likeness of the Conservative leader, and one of the most finished photographs we have ever seen. Among the portraits which are to follow are those of Lord Brougham in June, Lord Lyndhurst in July, and Lord Stanley in August.

A SHOCKING CRIME has been committed near Stockport. Two boys, each under nine years of age, decoyed another little boy, only two years and a half old, into the fields near the town. There they stripped him, thrust him into a brook, took him out, and deliberately cutting sticks, beat him to death, and then left the naked body in the brook. The body was found, suspicion fell on these two boys, and they confessed when arrested. They are of "respectable parentage." A jury has found both guilty of "wilful murder."

THE LATE STRIKE.—So completely is the strike at an end, and so satisfied are the men with the new arrangements made by Messrs. Kelk and Messrs. Lucas of hour payment and a Saturday half-holiday gratis, that more are anxious to participate in its benefits than they can find room for. Thus Messrs. Lucas have not only all their hands, but nearly a hundred additional, and they are daily obliged to refuse applications for work. It is almost the same with Messrs. Kelk. In other establishments, also, a wish has been expressed that the hour system of payment and half-holiday should be adopted.—*Times.*

THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE attended Divine service in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday. There were 2,000 volunteers present, including 800 members of other corps. The Duke of Cambridge, as colonel of the brigade, was present. Her Majesty's Judges, the Lord Mayor, and numerous members of the Corporation also attended. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Canon Dale, the chaplain of the brigade, from the text,—"Some trust in chariots and some

in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." The rev. gentleman pointed out the duty of all men to arm in defence of their rights, and knew no spectacle more magnificent than that of a free people banded together to defend the rightful interests of their country; their attendance showed that they trusted not only in chariots and horses, but in the Lord. Many thousands of persons wandered about the cathedral yard, in the vain hope of obtaining admission.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AND ROBBERY IN ISLINGTON.**—On Sunday evening some burglars gained admission to the house of Mr. Higgins, a butcher, in Chapel-street, Liverpool-road, Islington. The family were at church, and only the servant, named Mary Ann Reakin, at home. One of them, named Snigwell, kept the servant engaged while the others were rifling the premises, but she heard a noise and raised an alarm, whereupon Snigwell seized a chopper and inflicted terrible wounds. Her cries brought people to the house, who broke open the doors. The robbers made off, and the poor woman was conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital. It is feared she cannot survive.

**THE BRIGHTON PRESENTATION TO GENERAL GARIBALDI.**—Relative to the watch lately sent from Brighton to General Garibaldi, purchased by the penny subscriptions of 17,000 persons, the following has been received:—

To Mr. W. Coningham, M.P.

Turin, 11th April, 1861.

Be pleased to express my feelings of great gratitude to the English working-men—to which good and laborious class I am proud to belong—for the valuable gift which they have transmitted to me through you.

I knew that the hour of Italian Nationality was marked on the Dial-plate of Time. But observing that in my own country many denied this, because the counsels of the foreigner, and dastardly fears, would have it so, it is a great comfort to me to find that hour indicated by the watch which the people of Brighton have given to me.

With the greatest regard, I subscribe myself yours, and ever yours,

(Signed) G. GARIBALDI.

**THE ROAD-HOUSE MURDER.**—We (*Morning Post*) are authorised to contradict the statement in several London and provincial papers last week that Mr. Kent, of Road-house, and his family, are about to leave the country and travel abroad. On the contrary, it is a fact that Mr. Kent has received, and has now under consideration, the offer of another and a better appointment, under the Government, made to him in terms of great sympathy and consideration for him in his calamity. With the consent of the family an authorised narrative, together with a critical commentary on the social and scientific aspects of this extraordinary case and its present position, by Mr. Stapleton, surgeon, Trowbridge, will shortly be published in London. It will be illustrated by a ground plan of the house, and by several engravings from photographs of the house and grounds, taken expressly for this purpose. The *Globe* says:—"Miss Constance Kent left for France last week. In Road it is said she is about to enter a convent, and that the world will never see her more. Mr. Kent and his family have also left Road. It is said that Mrs. Kent has been offered a very large sum for the cot, but it is positive that it will not be sold."

**CIVIC BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.**—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet on Wednesday to her Majesty's Ministers. A distinguished company assembled at the Mansion-house, including a goodly number of Members of Parliament. Neither the French, the Austrian, the Russian, nor the Prussian Ministers were present, and when the Diplomatic body was toasted, the duty of speaking fell to M. Murus, who spoke in French. Among the speakers Lord were the Duke of Somerset, Lord Palmerston, Campbell, and Mr. Gladstone. Lord John Russell was not present. The Duke of Somerset spoke of the wisdom of maintaining unimpaired, and as a guarantee of peace, our naval power. Lord Palmerston, in the course of his speech, whilst responding to the toast of the evening, congratulated the company on the internal condition of the country, as testified by the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and went on to observe that the preparations we had made against emergencies would increase the influence which England possesses on the continent, and further her desire to prevent the calamities of war. Unfortunately, he added, there were questions pending on the continent which would easily furnish reasons for half-a-dozen wars; but there was not one of them which could not be amicably settled, and he trusted the good sense and good feeling of our neighbours would still lead to a happy conclusion of every difficulty. His Lordship expressed a warm desire to see the unity of Italy accomplished without check; and concluded by assuring his readers that her Majesty's Government would use every effort to maintain the peace of the world, a peace which he hoped would not be broken during the present year at least. The speech of Mr. Gladstone, who was very cordially received, was a neat eulogy of our constitution, and the part we have played in presenting to the world "the pattern of a popular legislative assembly."

A stormy meeting of the Bristol hairdressers was held a few days ago, for the purpose of considering the Sunday-shaving question. In the course of the discussion, a Mr. Davidge exclaimed, "If it is wicked to shave or be shaved on a Sunday, many Churchmen are guilty of wickedness. I have shaved the Bishop of Bath and Wells on a Sunday morning, and do you think I will be dictated to by you?"

## Literature.

*Silas Marner: The Weaver of Raveloe.* By GEORGE ELIOT; Author of "Adam Bede," &c. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons.

GEORGE ELIOT's original and peculiar vein of fiction seems far from exhausted; for in *Silas Marner* it yields as richly as in either of the author's previous works. The book will confirm and extend the reputation obtained by *Adam Bede*; and no captious critic will be able to charge the writer with having attempted to coin money out of a name; or, pointing to any evidences of haste or heedlessness, to say,

"This work away was brought,  
Half-hammered, and half-wrought."

It is elaborate and highly-finished,—more rather than less strikingly so for its being short and concentrated. Its minute perfection is one of its chief literary merits:—only towards the close are there the seeming marks of a little rapidity of execution.

Its scenes and characters are those of the obscure rural life which George Eliot, almost from the first, has vividly produced in fiction. The truthfulness of these representations is very remarkable,—not alone in general effect, but in every character and incident specially. The persons are no more than common village people, just as they are to be found in actual life. Their personality is not that of selected particulars grouped under a name; nor that of a ruling conception to which acts and attributes are fitted. But the individuality of each is that of life,—with hidden springs, not flowing-up over the surface of character, but revealing themselves in glancing streams of words, and in the here and there strong flow of action, amidst surroundings and under conditions common to themselves and very differing types of character. And they are all developed, not as it were from observation, or from a chosen point-of-view from which they are described, studied, and estimated; but from a living apprehension and subtle sympathy, which gives them a genuinely dramatic presence in the story, and at the same time interprets to us their very inmost life,—not by what is said of them, not by explication of what may be supposed to lie back of their presence in the story, not by the analysis of the motives of their attributed actions,—but by each action in its own simplicity, and by all that they say of themselves and of one another. There are the villagers of the far-off corner, Raveloe, in the monotonous daily life that neither commerce, railways, nor popular education has broken in upon,—the landlord of the Rainbow, and the habitual evening visitors of his cosy, sanded parlour, the parish-clerk, the butcher, the farrier, and other less important persons, who are privileged to sit and silently sup their beer in the presence of those conversational worthies,—and all painted-in with a care that misses no trait of character, and a truth that is perfectly wonderful. There is the solitary, melancholy weaver, a foreigner from the north-wards, whom Raveloe therefore regards with a strong local feeling of distrust and dislike. And there are farmers and their rollicking sons, and bonny daughters, in whom often the feeling and the pride of a lady would be united with the manners and speech of a crimson-cheeked, coarse-handed peasant. The most exalted personages of the story are only the squire and his two sons; living in a luxury and elegance limited enough to need the contrasts of the cottages around them to bring out their rude superiority. In none of these characters have we a repetition of any other delineated by the author,—there are not even strong personal resemblances, except in the introduction, though still with a distinguishing variation, of a simple, good-hearted woman, rich in kindnesses, and full of racy sayings in which the sound wisdom and the keen humour are about equal, and often, notwithstanding their uncultivated form and rough flavour, both very close to the deepest experiences and thoughts of the loftiest natures. The insight and power of these representations of rustic character are very great. They are depicted, not merely as to manners and modes of

life,—though these are given with quite unequalled appreciation of common things,—but are shown to us from the side of their own feeling and thought, relatively to their narrow world and range of experience; so that one really feels to understand how they took their unshaped shape, how their prejudices grew, how there sprang up those contradictions which exist in all such limited natures, and how they came to be possessed by those vague but not ungenial superstitions which swayed their ignorance to good as well as evil.

Silas Marner, the weaver, is not a romantically attractive figure; but he is one of the most humanly interesting fiction-creations to which we could point. His character is developed with knowledge so large, and skill so delicate, and power so calm and strong, that its perfectness could hardly be heightened. There is a profoundly true reading of the heart in its indication of the process of the inmost corrosion of a simple untaught faith, under the sense of injustice which even venerated religious customs inflicted, and Providence seemed to sanction; and in its exhibition of the collapse of a life from which the inspirations of religious trust and hope once fondly entertained have passed away. With equal truth are traced the influences on Silas's character of his loneliness, of brooding thoughts, of objectless toils, and of the suspicion of the people amongst whom he dwelt unknown: while the delineation of the growth of a miserly passion, and its self-explanation, is a very revelation of what is often hidden beneath mean and repulsive forms of character that excite but our contempt and scorn. Then his cure—the restoration of soundness to his heart, and of health to his life, by the very loss of the money the growing love of which had been his disease and misery, and, still further, by the marvellous coming to him of that pretty child of the tramp that died in the snow at his own door, and in whose beauty, and innocence, and winning ways, he found a motive to action, and patient kindness, and self-forgetful love,—is a portraiture of inner life not exceeded for life and nature, in its own way, in all the author's fictions. It is to the unfolding of this most original conception that all the parts of the story are subordinated; and this single character is its uniting interest.

The persons in whom the lighter and more humorous elements of the story are gathered up, are not less living or less carefully marked; and they are free from any touch of exaggeration—which, in the *Mill on the Floss*, and even a little in the Mrs. Poyser of *Adam Bede*, one might justly have declared to be a defect in the treatment of happy conceptions. Every reader will note with surprise how few are the women of the book. There is certainly no heroine,—for it would be absurd to say that we have one in Nancy Lammeter, the pretty, truthful, pure precisian, *belle* of the village though she was; or even in Eppie, whose girlish sweetness twines gleams of pleasantness into all the latter half of the tale.

To the plot we can give less praise. The incidents are ingeniously enough invented, and are well knit together; but they turn too much on accidents. It is much too smart a day's work that is given to Dunsey Cass, the squire's wild son, when he goes to the hunt in the morning on his brother's horse, sells the animal for a hundred and twenty pounds, then rides him at an ugly fence and fatally stakes him; and, returning home, enters Marner's cottage in the weaver's absence, steals his hoarded treasure, and, sallying forth into the glooms of early evening, falls there and then into a pond, and is drowned with the bags of stolen guineas in his hands! It is odd, too, though fortunate many ways, that, as Godfrey Cass had married a low woman of evil habits, whom he could not acknowledge, just as he was in the heat of a passion more pure, yet unlawful in his circumstances, for Nancy Lammeter, and was one evening fast ripening to a proposal, at that very nick of time his secret wife, bearing her child in her arms, to seek him and expose him, should on the road take an overdose of laudanum, and sit down and conveniently die out of his way, and that her death should take place close by Marner's cottage, who, just to meet the case, had a cataleptic fit at his open door, so as to allow the unforbidden entrance of the toddling child, to be found by the weaver sleeping in the firelight in appealing helplessness on his recovering his long-suspended consciousness. But we have no other fault to find than this, of the plot's being a web of accident and unlikelihood to so large an extent. We will not challenge the religion of the poor as depicted here, as too exceptional; for the author could hardly mean it to be taken as representative; but we fear some will think it

more than occasional material for fiction, for the very reason that it is handled reverently and tenderly; and so we venture to remark that neither the creed and practice of "the Church in Lantern-yard," nor the simple moral theology of Raveloe, is a type of the beliefs and intelligence of the religious poor, in city or village, any time these hundred years.

The book is very genuine, of healthful interest, without passion, excitement, or painfulness. It belongs to the very noblest order of fiction; and its art is of the highest, and its power, because a quiet and controlled though intense power, is of the rarest kind.

## SHORT NOTICES.

*Daily Readings for Passion Tide:* by Mrs. H. F. BROCK. (Macmillan and Co.) Not a Dissenter's book in form and title, perhaps; but a book of contemplations which will be welcome to all Christians who regard "the Cross as the central point of all truth." Very thoughtful and spiritual, and at the same time healthfully stimulative of practical devotedness, this volume is a truly precious addition to the little store of books which we each separate from our larger library, as the special companions of our most private moments. The "readings" are sufficiently brief; yet, each contains definite thought and scriptural instruction, and not merely vague outpourings of sentiment or practical addresses to the "soul." The interspersed verses are very choice, beautiful, and heart-affecting. Parts of both the prose and poetry consist of selections from eminent writers; but, as we find so well-known a hymn as, "In evil long I took delight," &c., not marked, as other hymns and paragraphs are, with either inverted commas or author's name, we suppose no very strict rule has been observed in the matter; so that we are unable to determine what amount of original matter the work contains.—*Evenings with John Bunyan*; or the Dream interpreted. By JAMES LARGE. (Nisbet and Co.) A book intended to assist the young reader of the *Pilgrim's Progress* to "understand what it all means"; though, as if in rebuke of his own purpose, the author says of Bunyan's allegory, "While you are a child, it seems to converse with you as a child." Any book of explanations of *Pilgrim* is a mistake. It is of no importance that a child does not immediately understand it. But the book shapes and accomplishes its own end; and fills even a child's mind with those images and associations, which after life, from childhood onwards, ever interprets, and which can be truly interpreted in no other way. And children who would revel in Bunyan, though only with a glimmering of what it's all about, would yawn terribly over his well-intentioned expositor, who converts persons and incidents into propositions and doctrines.—*Mysteries of Life, Death, and Futurity*: Illustrated from the Best and Latest Authorities. By HORACE WELBY. (Kent and Co.) A book of collections from an extraordinary number of sources, classified under such heads as "Life and Time," (with contents as strangely varied as "How Cain Killed Abel" and "Darwin's Theory of Species"), Nature of the Soul, Mental Operations, Spiritual Life, Superstitions, Prema'ure Interment, Phenomena of Death, Man after Death, and the Christian doctrine and representation generally of the Future State. A chapter of adversaria and an appendix are more closely related to the object of the work than that on "The Pilgrim's Progress." The book is extremely interesting, and not without considerable value for reference, though purposely of a popular character. Its influence may be a depressing and distressing one in minds disposed to morbid anticipations of death; but its facts, anecdotes, and opinions will also serve to build up a strong argument and to quicken a sure hope in minds toned and controlled by faith.—*The Life and Letters of Mrs. Emily C. Judson*. By A. C. KENDRICK. (Nelson and Sons.) This is the third wife of the late Dr. Judson, known to some as Fanny Forrester, author of "Alderbrook" and other works, and born Emily Chubbuck. It is interesting, as tracing the life of a village girl and factory worker upward through a career of momentarily popular literary labour to the recognised and influential position in which her life closed. We confess to a feeling that it is not altogether a pleasing type of womanhood that is presented to us; and the biographer evidently overrates his "sensitive child of genius and song." But Mrs. Judson the third (if less memorable a person than the Ann Hazeltine Judson, of whom all the Christian world has read,) had an unquestionable vigour of mind and fulness of sentiment; her talent was original, her sagacity great, her piety cheerful and devoted; and, as her life terminated in the midst of faithful toil, in spite of great debility and the endurance of severe suffering, none can have the heart to single out the blemishes and faults that sometimes, especially in her letters, almost challenge criticism. Some of her verses are very sweet and tender, and deserve inclusion in collections of moral and religious poetry. But this memoir, composed largely of the trivially personal in incident, and of diary and letters having no interest broader than the narrow reputation of a little-known writer, is more likely to be sought for in America, to which she belonged, and by personal friends, than by the English reading public.—*The Prairie and Overland*

*Traveller*. By Captain MARCY. (S. Low, Son, and Co.) A companion for "emigrants, travellers, hunters, and soldiers crossing great plains and prairies," founded on a quarter of a century's experience, written with manly straightforwardness and energy, and imparting all the information which is special to the Indian country of the American continent, or which can be required by any traveller thrown on his own resources, and needing to be disciplined to endurance and to the mastery of emergencies. It is the perfect "art of travel in the wilderness." It also is good reading for stay-at-home people, having a great deal of fact and experience that will not ordinarily come under notice in books of travel.—*Notes on the Site of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem*. By JAMES FERGUSON, Author of an Essay on "The Ancient Topography of Jerusalem." (John Murray.) This is a controversial pamphlet in reply to the *Edinburgh Review*. Into the controversy itself, which has been pending some dozen years, who would think of entering in a weekly newspaper? Mr. Ferguson's position is not merely that the so-called Church of the Sepulchre is neither of the age of Constantine nor placed over the true sepulchre, but that the erection known as the Dome of the Rock is the actual building which Constantine raised over what he at least supposed to be the sepulchre of Christ. The subject is interesting to all Christians; and Mr. Ferguson, though altogether opposed to so great an authority as Dr. Robinson—to whom he is decidedly unfair and discourteous—seems at present certainly to have the best of the argument, so far as it can be judged by any one who has not made the subject a study, and who has none of the specialities of learning and even of feeling, that have come to be arrayed on the differing sides of the controversy. No one devoted to Biblical antiquities will omit to see and ponder Mr. Ferguson's ably argued and suitably illustrated pamphlet.

## Cleanings.

It is proposed to erect a marble statue of Sir Charles Barry in the New Palace at Westminster.

The Czar has given 5,000*l.* for the establishment of a permanent observatory on Mount Ararat.

Photography is being introduced into the French army as a branch of education.

Gerald Massey's new volume of poems on "The March of Havelock," &c., is now published.

The Earl of Carlisle has given it as his opinion that the Irish Census will show a decrease of population.

The title of Mrs. (Longworth) Yelverton's work, about to be published by Mr. Bentley, is "Martyrs through Circumstances."

The cost of rebuilding the spire of Chichester cathedral will be 50,000*l.* Mr. G. G. Scott, of London, is the architect for the restoration.

Who is a very important but very unpopular officer with weak-minded ladies?—General Housework.

A new daily paper of Conservative principles is talked of in the London literary circles. The title named is the *Day*.

It is stated that the King of Bavaria has given 5,000 florins towards the publication of "A History of Science in Germany."

Sir John Herschel has one treatise on "Physical Geography" nearly ready, and another on "Meteorology."

Mr. Macdowell is progressing with the statue of Turner, to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, for which the painter himself left 1,000*l.* He is represented holding a palette in his hand.

Mr. Isaac Taylor has an article in the forthcoming number of the *North British Review*, on "The present movement in the Church of England; its nature, tendencies, and issues."

What is it that is above all human imperfections, and yet shelters and protects the weakest and wickedest as well as the wisest and best of mankind? A hat.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have published a volume of poems, entitled "Margaret; or, the Motherless," by Mrs. Pfeiffer; and the "Memoirs of Royal Ladies," by Emily Sarah Holt.

The wines of 1860, which were from the first expected to be worse than any known since 1853, turn out to be even more detestable than the wonderfully bad weather of that year led connoisseurs to anticipate.

A sixpenny edition of Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing" has been published, for the purpose of circulation amongst the poor. "This edition," says Miss Nightingale, "has been made for the use of the labouring classes, with some abridgment, with considerable additions, and with a supplementary chapter on children."

The alterations in the National Gallery, after the design of Mr. Pennethorne, have been completed. The result is said to be satisfactory. The new sculpture-room will be open to the public on the opening of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, and visitors, about the same time, will again be admitted to the National Gallery.

Messrs. Sampson, Low, and Son, are about issuing a new and cheaper edition of "The Woman in

White," with an engraving, and a photograph of the author. Mrs. Beecher Stowe's new tale, "The Pearl of Orr's Island," which is being continued weekly in *Cassell's Family Paper*, will also shortly be published by the above firm.

A writer in the *Times* says that the solar spots have been throughout the week, and still are, extraordinary both in number and size. He had seen one repeatedly with no other aid than a dark glass, and the smallest telescope or even opera glass could not fail to show several. Such glass must, however, be carefully shaded, or the eyes may be seriously injured.

Messrs. Nisbet and Co. announce the following new works:—"The Basutos; or, Twenty-three Years in South Africa," by the Rev. E. Casalis; "Life-Work; or, the Link and the Rivet;" and "Bright Sunbeams in Dark Dwellings," a tale of the Coventry Distress. Also, "The Harp of God: Letters on Liturgical Music, its Import, History, Present State, and Reformation," by the Rev. E. Young.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

BROWN.—April 10, at Totteridge, Herts, the wife of the Rev. W. Lawson Brown, M.A., of a daughter.

REED.—April 12, Mrs. Charles Reed, of a son.

SPRINGFIELD.—April 15, at Catton, Norwich, the wife of Osborn Springfield, of a son, stillborn.

STEER.—April 16, at Sudbury, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Steer, of a daughter.

LIVENS.—April 19, at 40, London-road, Leicester, the wife of Mr. Frederick Livens, of a daughter.

LEONARD.—April 20, at Wilton Lodge, Boxmoor, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Leonard, M.A., of a daughter.

BROWNE.—April 21, at Wrentham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. John Browne, B.A., of a daughter.

ANGAS.—April 21, at Warwick-road, Upper Clapton, Mrs. John Howard Angas, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

YOXALL-TIPPING.—April 15, at the Independent Chapel, Albion-street, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., Mr. James Yoxall, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. W. Tipping, all of Ashton-under-Lyne.

HULL-WOOD.—April 16, at the Baptist Chapel, Mansfield, Mr. Reuben Hull, grocer, Loughborough, to Mary Ann, elder daughter of the Rev. J. Wood.

PORTER-MILES.—April 16, at the New Meeting House, Birmingham, by the Rev. Samuel Jacobs, Charles Henry Porter, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Miles, of Lee Mount, Edgbaston.

NICHOLLS-COLES.—April 16, at the Baptist Chapel, Cannon-street, Birmingham, by the Rev. Isaac Lord, Joseph, second son of Mr. Thomas Nicholls, of Holloway Head, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Henry Coles, of this town.

MUIR-BELL.—April 16, at Kensington Chapel, Kensington, by the Rev. A. J. Morris, of Holloway, Andrew Muir, Esq., St. Petersburg, to Alice Philip, daughter of the late Walter Bell, Esq., of Glasgow.

RUSHWORTH-THOMAS.—April 17, at Broad-street Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. G. Mather, Mr. William Rushworth, Mytholmroyd, to Miss Eliza Thomas, of Sowerby. This being the first marriage at this chapel a handsome Bible was presented to the newly-married couple.

GRANT-WALTERS.—April 17, at George-street Chapel, Plymouth, Henry Grant, merchant, Kingsbridge, to Louisa H. Walters, of Plymouth.

PAYNE-SAUNDERS.—April 17, at St. Michael's, Stockwell, by the Rev. J. C. K. Saunders, M.A., cousin of the bride, Edwin Payne, M.D., of Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, youngest son of William Payne, Esq., of Hatchlands, Cuckfield, Sussex, to Louisa Maria, second daughter of J. S. Saunders, Esq., of Cambridge-terrace, Clapham-road, London.

SMYTHE-SMITH.—April 17, at the Baptist Chapel, Worcester, by the Rev. J. Crompton, M.A., the Rev. J. F. Smythe, Baptist minister, to Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Mr. W. Smith, Smallborough.

CARR-WALKER.—April 18, at Brunswick Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. George Scott, Mr. Joe Carr, Knotrop, to Maria, youngest daughter of Samuel Walker, Esq., Hunslet.

PENNY-REDFORD.—April 18, at Arley Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Hebditch, Mr. Samuel Penny, of Bristol, to Rebecca Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Redford, of Worcester.

BROWNSWORD-WALKER.—April 18, at the Baptist Chapel, Lenton, Mr. Anderson Brownsword, lace manufacturer, of Nottingham, to Jane, daughter of B. Walker, Esq., Parkside.

OLIVER-WALL.—April 18, at the Friends' Meeting House, Sheffield, Mr. Daniel Oliver, professor of botany, University College, London, to Hannah, only daughter of James Wall, Esq., of the Hills, near Sheffield.

BENSLEY-COOMBS.—April 18, at Badoox-lane Chapel, Frome, by the Rev. A. M. Stalker, Christopher Hensley, Esq., of Bristol, to Sarah Lacey, only daughter of Henry Coombs, Esq., Frome.

HULME-CLARK.—April 18, at Orchard-street Chapel, Stockport, by the Rev. A. Clark, uncle of the bride, George Hulme, Esq., of Stanneylands, near Wilmslow, to Mary Robson, only daughter of Mr. Robert Clark, of Dean Row.

## DEATHS.

ALDER.—April 5, Edwin Decimus Alder, youngest child of Thomas P. and Jane Alder, of Russell-terrace, Brixton, aged thirteen months.

TALBOT.—April 5, aged eighty, Miss Lydia Talbot, daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Talbot, and sister of the late Mrs. Baines, of Leeds.

ADAMS.—April 8, at Dalbenth House, Fifeshire, Mrs. Ord Adams, late of Hamilton, N.B. Her end was peace.

OSBORNE.—April 15, at Hampstead, Lord S. G. Osborne, aged seventy-two.

SPRINGFIELD.—April 15, at Catton, Norwich, Louisa, the beloved wife of Osborn Springfield, aged forty-three.

COURTAULD.—April 17, at Bournemouth, aged fifty-eight, George Courtauld, Esq., of Bocking, Essex.

WHITE.—April 18, at the residence of her stepfather, the Rev. E. Hipwood, Woodville, Plymouth, aged eighteen, of typhus fever, Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. F. G. White, of Gloucester. She sleeps in Jesus, and her memory is embalmed in the affections of all who knew her.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The money market has shown some fluctuation during the week. On Saturday the fear of worse accounts from America, combined with the revival of unfavourable bullion features, and with the failures amongst the Greeks at Marseilles, caused the funds to fall nearly 1 per cent. On Monday, notwithstanding the important announcement that the Indian Government had bought for exportation the whole of the 848,362*l.* in silver bullion now held in the issue department of the Bank of England, the funds opened at an advance of 1 per cent, but afterwards returned to the closing quotations of Saturday.

To-day the market is very dull, the dealings for transfer as well as on speculation having been very much curtailed. Later in the day there was rather more firmness apparent in the English Stock Market. Consols being 91½ 92 for Money, and 92 92½ for the Account. The New Threes and Reduced are 90½ 90½. The New 2½ per Cents, 75½. Long Annuities, 15½; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. prem. Bank Stock is 233 234; India ditto, 222½; ditto, 5 per Cent. Loan, 102½; ditto; 5 per Cent. Encased Paper, 94; ditto Debentures, 96½ 96½; and ditto Bonds, 10s. dis.

Money continues very easy on the Stock Exchange, and the current rates for temporary advances are 2½ to 3 per cent. In the Discount Market affairs remain without the slightest variation of importance, although increased firmness is expected, owing to the large transactions which are likely to take place in specie.

Foreign Securities are rather active, and prices in a few instances exhibited a slight upward tendency.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been rather limited, and prices have shown less firmness. Caledonians have receded to 96½. Eastern Counties to 49½ 49½. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee to 29. Great Westerns to 71½ 71½. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 110½. London and Brighton to 118½ 119. Midlands to 124½ 124½; and South Easterns to 82½ 82½. The Foreign and Colonial Lines have been in moderate request at about previous quotations.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares continue in fair demand. Union of London realise 25½. London and Westminster, 68. Oriental Bank, 50½. Peninsular and Oriental Steam have improved to 70½.

**CAUTION AGAINST DECEPTION.**—Complaints are frequently made by physicians and their patients of a discreditable practice pursued by some unscrupulous dealers, who endeavour to obstruct the sale and injure the well earned reputation of an article of great value and celebrity, and very extensively and successfully used.—Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. This unrivalled preparation has now a European and world-wide reputation. When, therefore, any chemist or druggist attempts to controvert the expressed opinions of the most eminent, scientific, and medical authorities,—when he endeavours to call into question the immeasurable superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, or to fallaciously describe any other Oil as of the same kind, or equal to Dr. de Jongh's,—either he is totally unacquainted with the subject of Cod Liver Oil, and with the comparative experiments which have been made to test the efficacy of the different varieties, or he is desirous of disparaging the value of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, for the purpose of disposing of an inferior article from which some extra profit is to be derived. Numerous highly respectable chemists and druggists have acknowledged the service which Dr. de Jongh has rendered in supplying his invariably genuine preparation, and it is a matter for regret that there should be any dealers whose unfair proceedings should necessitate the publication of a caution for the prevention of injury or disappointment to the suffering invalid.—[Advertisement.]

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Marvellous cures of sciatica, stiff joints, paralysis of the limbs, and other crippling diseases of the bones, sinews, and muscles have been accomplished by Holloway's Ointment. It is the only unguent which produces any impression on these complaints. The Pills also work wonders. The Ointment and Pills should be used at the same time, for the action of the one is greatly assisted by that of the other. Why should any human being suffer from the above-mentioned maladies, when Holloway's Ointment and Pills are to be found in every city and town in the world? These noble medicaments are composed of rare balsams, and are as benign and safe as they are powerful and efficacious.—[Advertisement.]

## The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, April 17.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£26,843,850	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,459,990
		Gold Bullion .... 11,520,488
		Silver Bullion .... 848,362

£26,843,850	£26,843,850
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BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £10,272,938
Reserve .. 8,177,820	Other Securities .. 18,414,769
Public Deposits .... 4,195,906	Notes .. 6,548,685
Other Deposits .... 13,379,936	Gold & Silver Coin 763,353
Seven Day and other Bills .. 693,033	

£35,999,695	£35,999,695
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April 18, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 19, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

HEMMING, W. T., Old Broad-street, bill broker, May 3, June 6.

ADAMS, F. W., King-street, Covent-garden, carver, May 2, June 6.

TALLIS, J., Strand, and Water-street, Strand, printer, May 3, June 6.

LYON, S., Frederick's-place, Hampstead-road, cabinet maker, May 3 and 31.

GOUGH, J. B., Theberton-street, Liverpool-road, timber merchant, May 3 and 31.

GILBERT, E. R., Cripplegate-buildings, mantle manufacturer, April 29, May 31.

BEGGIN, L. St. Mary-at-hill, merchant, May 1 and 29.

PARSONS, W., Brill, Buckinghamshire, draper, May 1, June 3.

COPELAND, E., March, Cambridgeshire, grocer, April 30, May 22.

PIPER, J., Clarendon-street, Pimlico, wine merchant, April 30, June 1.

FREEMAN, H., Leadenhall-street, merchant, April 30, June 1.

PETTIT, C. R., Marlborough, Wiltshire, corn dealer, April 30, May 28.

LEWIS, A. C., Bath, tailor, April 29, May 27.

BRAIN, W., Risco, Monmouthshire, grocer, April 30, May 28.

MILLS, J., Stratford-upon-Avon, builder, May 3 and 24.

DIGBY, T., Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, tailor, May 1 and 29.

PARKINSON, T., Halifax, Yorkshire, stockbroker, May 3, June 7.

M'KAY, G. G., Liverpool, ships' stores dealer, April 29, May 23.

Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

HUGHES, T., Walsall, licensed victualler, May 6 and 29.

KIRKPATRICK, G. H., Liverpool, draper, May 3 and 27.

WADE, S. W. H., Leeds, spirit merchant, May 9, June 10.

GANDY, G., Leeswood, Flintshire, ironmaster, May 7 and 29.

OWENS, T., Holyhead, Anglesey, baker, May 7 and 29.

HICKES, G., Portwood, Stockport, cotton manufacturer, May 10 and 31.

SWIFT, T., and WIGFALL, R., Manchester, coal merchants, May 2 and 31.

NORFOLK, H. J., Great Yarmouth, builder, May 3, June 7.

DUDLEY, W., Islington, licensed victualler, May 3, June 7.

TREMLETT, F., Upton Hellons, Devonshire, miller, May 8 and 29.

BLAGO, W., Bakewell, Derbyshire, baker, May 4, June 10.

BULLAMORE, R., Peterborough, baker, May 10, June 7.

ANDREWS, J., Desborough-place, Harrow-road, Paddington, butcher, May 7 and 29.

MOORE, A., Wednesbury, Staffordshire, chemist, May 6, June 3.

HILL, S., Hanley, Staffordshire, furniture dealer, May 3 and 24.

TRICKETT, G., Great Winchester-street, City, metal merchant, May 2 and 4.

GOUGH, J. B., Liverpool-road, Islington, timber merchant, May 3 and 31.

NEECH, J., Aylsham, Norfolk, miller, May 3, June 4.

DOUST, D. H., Pomeroy-place, New Cross, omnibus proprietor, May 3, June 4.

SHEPLEY, S., Chesterfield, chemist, May 4, June 15.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 22.

There was a very small supply of English wheat fresh up to this morning's market, which met a slow sale at about the current rates of this day's market. The demand for foreign was limited, at about the prices of Monday last. Barley scarcely so good in either value or demand. Beans firm. Peas very dull. The arrival of oats for the week being moderate, factors demanded more money for this article to-day, and the sales made were at an improvement in some instances of 6d per qr from this day week.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	42 to 62	Dantzic ..	72 to 78
Ditto White ..	44 70	Konigsberg, Red ..	62 74
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red ..	66 72
Yorkshire Red ..	— —	Rostock ..	66 72
Scotch ..	— —	Danish and Holstein	60 68
Rye ..	34 36	East Friesland ..	60 64
Barley, English ..	40 46	Petersburg ..	52 58
Scotch ..	40 45	Riga and Arohangal	— —
Malt (pale) ..	64 70	Polish Odessa ..	54 60
Beans, mazarin ..	38 42	Marianopoli ..	58 62
Ticks ..	— —	Taganrog ..	— —
Harrow ..	— —	Egyptian ..	42 44
Pigeon ..	— —	American (U.S.) ..	60 72
Peas, White ..	42 44	Barley, Pomeranian	30 36
Grey ..	40 42	Konigsberg ..	— —
Maple ..	40 42	Danish ..	32 34
Boilers ..	— —	East Friesland ..	25 26
Tares (English new) ..	— —	Egyptian ..	27 28
Foreign ..	— —	Odessa ..	27 28
Oats (English new) ..	20 24	Boats—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse ..	36 40
Sack of 350 lbs ..	54 57	Pigeon ..	42 44
Linseed, English ..	— —	Egyptian ..	38 42
Baltic ..	56 58	Peas, White ..	44 46
Black Sea ..	56 58	Oats—	
Hempseed ..	46 48	Dutch ..	20 26
Canaryseed ..	50 56	Jahde ..	19 24
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish ..	19 24
112 lbs. English ..	— —	Danish, Yellow feed	22 26
German ..	56 70	Swedish ..	24 26
French ..	40 54	Petersburg ..	24 26
American ..	40 46	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.—	
Linseed Cake, 120 lbs to 121 lbs		New York ..	30 33
Rape Cake, 80 lbs to 100 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack ..	46 50
Rape Seed 300 lbs to 350 lbs per last		Carrawayseed, per cwt.	28 32

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 6d to 9½d; household ditto, 7d to 8½d.

BUTCHERS MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, April 22.

There was only a moderate supply of foreign stock in our market to-day. On the whole the demand ruled steady, at about previous quotations. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the arrivals of beasts fresh up to this morning were seasonably good, and in full average condition. The attendance of buyers was rather numerous, and nearly all breeds of beasts commanded a steady inquiry, at last Monday's currency. The extreme value of the best Scots was 5s per Silb. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, were 2,000 Scots, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; and from Scotland 400 Scots and crosses. We were again fairly supplied with sheep, the quality of which exhibited some improvement. The mutton trade ruled firm, at full quotations. The best old Downs in the wool realised 3s 10d, out of the wool 5s to 5s 2½ per Silb. Prime lambs commanded a steady sale, at full prices; otherwise, the lamb trade was in a sluggish state. The quotations ranged from 6s to 7s 4d per Silb. The top price for veal was 5s 6d per Silb. Pigs, the supply of which was moderate, ruled steady, on former terms.

Per Silb. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts. 3 4 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled 4 8 to 5 6
Second quality .. 3 10 4 2	Prime Southdown 5 8 5 10
Prime large oxen. 4 4 4 8	Lge. coarse calves 4 6 5 0
Prime Scots, &c. 4 8 4 10	Prime small .. 5 2 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep. 3 6 3 10	Large hogs .. 4 0 4 6
Second quality .. 4 0 4 4	Neatam. porkers. 4 8 5 0
	Lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 4d.

Suckling calves, 19s to 22s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 22s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 22.

The supplies of meat on sale here continue large. Prime beef, mutton, lamb, veal, and pork are in steady request, at full prices; but other kinds are a dull inquiry.

Per Silb. by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef .. 2 10 to 3 2	Small pork .. 4 10 to 5 4
Middling ditto .. 3 4 3 8	Inf. mutton .. 3 6 3 10
Prime large do. 3 10 4 0	Middling ditto .. 4 0 4 6
Do. small do. 4 2 4 4	Prime ditto .. 4 8 4 10
Large pork .. 4 0 4 8	Veal .. 4 4 5 4
	Lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 4d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, April 23.

**TEA.**—The market has remained very quiet, and prices are unaltered.

**SUGAR.**—A moderate inquiry has been experienced for good grocery descriptions, and late prices have been supported. In the refined market full rates are current owing to the small quantity on offer.

**COFFEE.**—No business of any importance has been recorded, and quotations remain unaltered.

**RICE.**—The market has continued dull, and a slight decline has taken place in values.

**SALTPETRE.**—A rather large quantity is announced for public sale during the week, and prices have consequently been almost nominal.

**COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, April 20.**—The supply of ordinary vegetables is insufficient for the demand, and prices for things in that way are high. Cornish brocoli continues to be furnished, and good samples of lettuce, endive, and artichokes are received from France. New grapes are offered, and fetch fair prices, and of strawberries there is a tolerably good supply, considering the season. Asparagus, French beans, green peas, young carrots, and new potatoes may also now be obtained. Cucumbers are coming in plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Chinese Primulas, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Heaths, and Roses.

**PROVISIONS, Monday, April 22.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 794 firkins butter, and 3,627 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 13,410 casks butter, and 911 bales bacon. The transactions in the Irish butter market are limited. Some new fourth Corks, arrived last week, sold at 8½ to 8¾ landed. Foreign met a steady sale; the best Friesland declined 2s to 4s per cwt. The bacon market ruled stiff, owing to the high prices asked by shippers, and an advance of 2s to 3s per cwt. was realised; prime Waterford sizeable sold at 73s on board for shipment; landed parcels brought from 68s to 74s.

**POTATOES.**—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 22.—Since our last report, the arrivals of homegrown potatoes, both by land and water-carriage, have been on the increase. The imports from abroad have been unimportant. Good and fine samples have changed hands steadily, at full quotations; otherwise the trade has ruled slow, at about previous rates. York flukes, 130s to 150s; Scotch Regents, 95s to 125s; Ditto cups, 80s to 100s; Ditto rocks, 85s to 105s; Dunbars, 160s to 180s; Foreign, 65s to 90s per ton.

**WOOL, Monday, April 22.**—Since our last report there has been very little change to notice in the general features of this market. For good and fine wool there is a fair demand at full prices, but inferior kinds command very little attention. The new clip is coming forward somewhat freely.

**HOPS, Monday, April 22.**—Our market continues firm at the recent advance, and a fair amount of business is doing in the best qualities of every date. Yearlings and the finest samples of the last growth are becoming scarce, and command rather more money. Mid and East Kent, 80s, 140s, 200s; Weald of Kent, 60s, 120s, 160s; Sussex, 60s, 80s, 120s; Yearlings, 110s, 140s, 180s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 10 bales from Rotterdam, 16 from Ostend, and 20 from Havre.

**SEEDS, Monday, April 22.**—The trade for seeds does not offer any new feature; the demand for home use continues uncertain and irregular. The demand for red seed for export has not been quite so active during the past week, but some quantities have been taken without having any effect on value. White seed: Trefoils without improvement in value.

**OIL, Monday, April 22.**—Linseed oil has changed hands to a full average extent, at 28s to 2s 3d per cwt on the spot, and the supply on sale is quite equal to the demand. Rape moves off steadily at 40s to 41s for foreign refined, and at 37s 6d to 38s for brown. Fine palm has advanced to 4½s per cwt. Coconut is lower, but in all other oils a very moderate business is doing. Turpentine has changed hands freely, at 31s 6d per cwt for American spirits.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, April 20.**—The market for flax has been to a limited extent since our last report, nevertheless, prices have been supported. In hemp prices have a drooping tendency. Clean St. Petersburg is still worth 31½ per ton. In the value of jute and coir goods no material change has taken place, and they command a steady sale.

**COALS, Monday, April 22.**—Market steady at the rates of last day. South Hetton 18s, Haswell 18s 9d, Hartlepool 18s, Lambtons 18s 3d, Wylam 16s 6d, Hartley's 16s 6d, Harton 16s, Tanfield 13s 8d.—49 fresh arrivals; 17 left from last day; 70 total.

**TALLOW, Monday, April 22.**—Our market is firm, and, compared with last week no change has taken place in the quotations. P.Y.C. is quoted at 59s per cwt on the spot, and for the last three months' delivery at 55s 6d. Rough fat 2s 10d per Silb.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861
Stock ..	Casks, 11918	Casks, 11691	Casks, 12108	Casks, 31188	Casks, 70981
Price of Yellow Candle ..	58s 3d 55s 9d	56s 9d 56s 9d	56s 9d 56s 9d	56s 9d 56s 9d	56s 9d 56s 9d
Delivery last Week ..	1971	1211	1280	1480	1105
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	99324	97621	92481	73684	71441
Arrived last Week ..	216	441	67	—	736
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	94262	97599	93022	92791	115323
Price of Town Tallow ..	58s 0d 58s 0d	57s 8d 56s 6d	56s 6d 56s 6d		

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Just published, price 1s.,

**THE DOCTRINE of the UNIVERSAL RESTORATION:** Explained and Defended and Shown to be Essential to Universal Fraternity. By JAMES NYE.  
London: E. T. Whitfield, 178, Strand.

**COALS.**—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMPTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal is 25s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 24s.; best small, 12s.; Silkstone, 23s.; second, 21s.; best Clay Cross, 22s.; second, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley's, 18s. 0d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland. N.B. No agents employed.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA** has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the empire.

**A GUE and DEBILITY.**—The best remedy is QUININE, and the best preparation of this wonderful tonic is WATERS' QUININE WINE, recommended by Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet," and the Medical Profession. Prepared solely by ROBERT WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, and sold by Grocers, Chemists, and Wine Merchants, 30s. a dozen. Wholesale Agents, Lewis, Webb, and Co., Worcester.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.  
**NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION** of  
 PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of  
 Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

**MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,**  
 SURGEON-DENTIST,  
 9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE  
 SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

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 10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

**BEST SETS OF TEETH.—EDWD. MILES**  
 and SON, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, Bishopsgate Church, E.C., encourage their Patients and Medical Friends, to whom they have been so largely indebted for the last thirty years, still to avail themselves of the superiority of their BEST SETS OF TEETH, every description of which they adapt without pain, and without or with springs. Best Stopping with Gold, &c. Extraction for Toothache almost entirely avoided. Extracts from E. Miles and Son's two-shilling book—which is an original work on the teeth—setting forth the essential importance of true and pure work for the mouth, and many other valuable hints to the suffering and toothless, can be had gratis, per stamped envelope, or at their residence,  
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 TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 6s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

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**CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE** is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.  
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 SUFFERINGS (as depression, giddiness, headache, groundless fears, indigestion, blood to the head, sleeplessness, loss of memory, fear of insanity, &c., &c.) effectually CURED by Rev. Dr. W. W. MOSELEY, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London. Out of 40,000 applicants, 50 are not known to be uncured who have followed his advice. Means of cure sent to all parts—TWELVE CHAPTERS on NERVOUS, MIND, and HEAD COMPLAINTS (called by Professor Savage, Surgeon, "the best book we have on Nervousness") franked for 13 stamps.

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 specific of unfailing efficacy in all cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, LANGUOR, and WANT OF VITAL ENERGY; in short, any of those symptoms which result from loss of nervous power. In all such cases the Brahmin's Elixir of Life will be found an invaluable restorative and re-invigorator of the debilitated constitution.

INDIA is proverbially the land of the lotus-flower and mystery; and the Brahmin and other oriental physicians have for ages succeeded in preserving to themselves the secret of compounding the Elixir. The patentee has, however, at great cost and labour, discovered the secret, and heralds it forth with the firm conviction that it will prove an inestimable boon to the thousands in our land suffering from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

11s. and 3s. per Bottle, with full and explicit Directions. ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE with the 3s. bottle; it is packed in boxes, secure from observation, so that it may safely be forwarded to any part of the country.  
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**NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS**  
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Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

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**GESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.**

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

**DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER**  
**PILLS,**

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bileous Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

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**HAIR DESTROYER** for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

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 TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diquezmar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

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Is unlike any other in its action or its effects, cleansing first, and then healing. No wound, eruption of the skin, or scrofulous development, but yields to it when properly applied. It is the most universal remedy for burns, scalds, &c., ever discovered. No family should be without it. Emigrants especially should take a supply. Extended particulars of these extraordinary American medicines may be procured of all agents in London and the country.

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 LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*. Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Newman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

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The Complete Suit	57 0	70 0	and 95 0
Frock Coats	30 0	40 0	and 55 0
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Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontestably established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In numberless instances, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

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"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

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"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pint, 4s. 9d., Quarts, 9s.; capseuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,  
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**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH**  
 SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

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Dress and Mantle Makers, Drapers, and Families, are informed that W. F. THOMAS and CO., the original PATENTERS, have constructed a NEW MACHINE especially for their use. The stitching produced (alike on both sides of the material), is the same as that made by the more expensive machines manufactured by W. F. Thomas and Co., and of which so large a number has been sold within the last few years. Price complete, 10*l*.  
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**THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND** are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea... 2*s*. 6*d*., 2*s*. 8*d*., 2*s*. 10*d*., 3*s*., 3*s*. 2*d*., and 3*s*. 4*d*.  
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A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

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